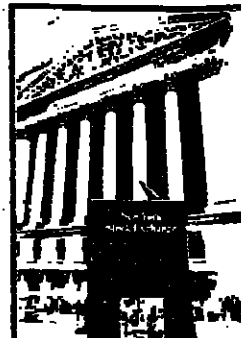


Golden  
Gary  
crushes  
Paraguay  
World Cup  
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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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stocks  
Nervous  
market  
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## In Friday's Jerusalem Post



**Refuseniks: the  
Soviet Union's  
captive Israelis  
talk to Jerusalem  
Post Reporter  
Louis Rapoport**

**The President on  
violence: time  
for  
reconciliation**

**Stateless in  
Gaza: Abraham  
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**The Children  
from Brazil:  
Longing for a  
baby is leading  
adoptive parents  
into legal  
trouble, writes  
Aviva Bar-Am**

**Nurses head for  
collision: by  
Menachem  
Shalev**

## Schach meets Haredi chief

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Rabbi Eliezer Schach, former head of the Agudat Yisrael Council of Sages, last night called upon Rosh Haredi leader Rabbi Yitzhak Yehuda Weiss in Jerusalem for a rare show of unity between the two ultra-Orthodox camps.

Schach, whose Lithuanian yeshiva-oriented followers are presently engaged in a struggle against the Haredim for control of Agudat Yisrael, joined with Weiss to complete the writing of a Tora scroll. The two congratulated each other on their success in the fight against "licentious" advertising posters.

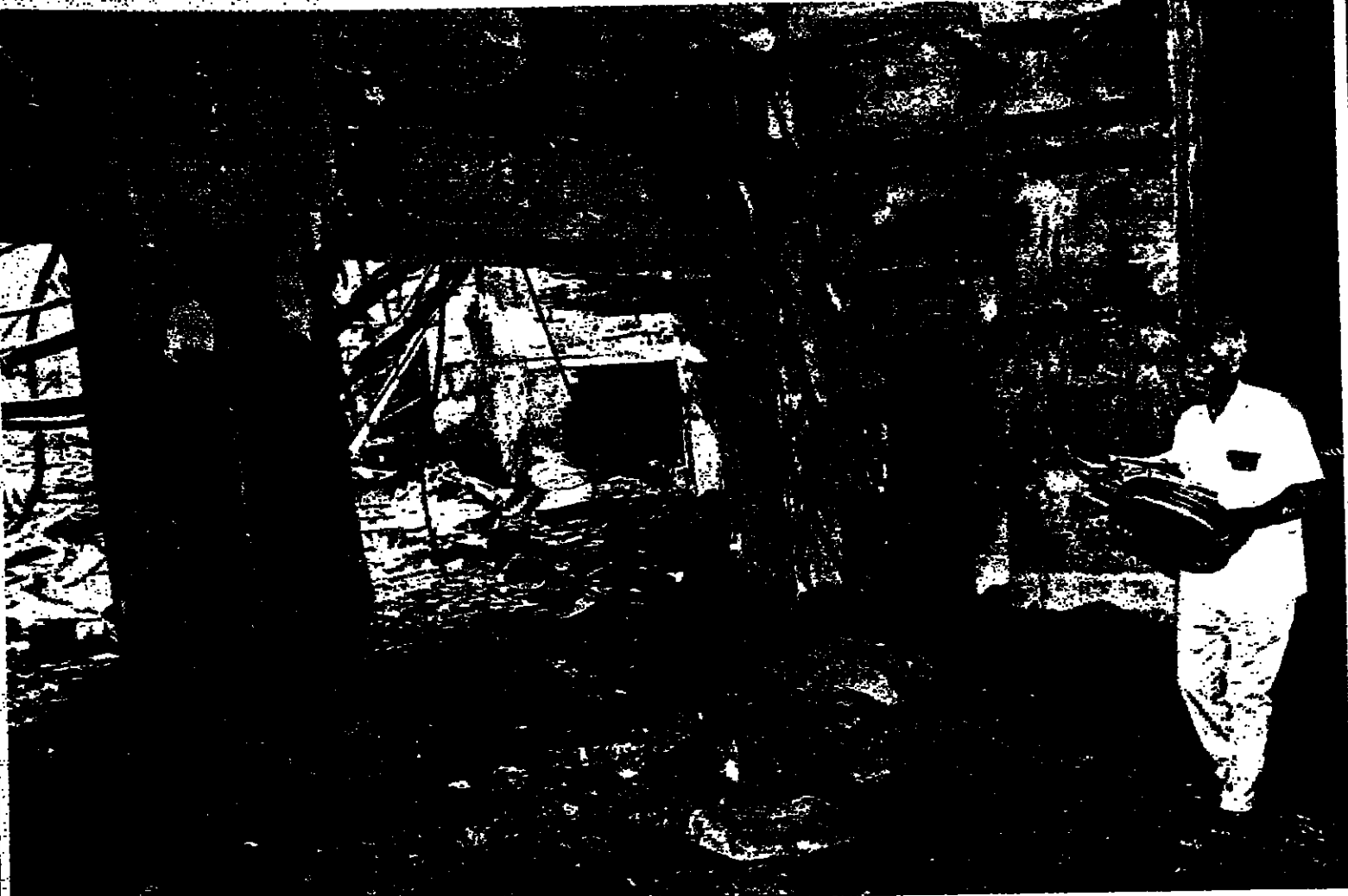
This is believed to be only the second time that the two rabbis have met.

## South Africa death toll rises to 45

PRETORIA — The South African authorities yesterday reported three more deaths over the last 24 hours, and claimed that the level of violence had reached one of its lowest levels in months. Spokesman for the government's Bureau of Information, Leon Mellet, told a press conference here that the presence of security forces in black areas had helped to lower the violence, bringing the official death toll since the state of emergency was imposed last Thursday to 45 — an average of seven a day.

He said the latest 24-hour period had seen the lowest incidence of violence in many months and that the emergency was "having the desired effect" of restoring law and order. The bureau is the only permissible source of information for details of violence. Journalists are barred from entering black areas or reporting on security force action.

Mellet said two black men were shot dead by security forces when they fired on crowds petrol-bombing a bus and a police vehicle in two incidents in Transvaal rural areas. The burned body of a black man was also found. (AFP, AP)



The scene after the fire which raged in Tel Aviv's Mograbi cinema after midnight Tuesday — a worker recovers reels of film from the gutted interior of the building. Story, background article and picture on Page 4.

## Bruno firm on bankers' resignations

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter  
Michael Bruno, the new governor of the Bank of Israel, lost no time in warning the country's banks that he would act to see the recommendations of the Bejski Commission implemented.

Speaking at his inaugural ceremony as governor of the central bank at the president's residence yesterday, Bruno made it clear that this included resignations by bankers.

Bruno's statement was widely interpreted as applying the Bejski Commission's recommendations to the banks. Bruno said that he would act to see the recommendations of the Bejski Commission implemented.

"One must remember that in a law-abiding society any person found responsible for an act or for a failure to act must bear the consequences," Bruno said.

The second 30-day period granted by the Bejski Commission to Bank

Discount's board of directors to dismiss Recanati expires today. The report stated that if the board failed to dismiss its general manager, the

**Draft bill to jail bankers  
page two**

governor of the Bank of Israel would be obliged to appoint an administrator for the bank "without delay," an act equivalent to suspending the general manager.

Bruno's comments came only a few hours before the Knesset State Control Committee completed its discussion of a bill that will empower the central bank to fire bankers who are unwilling to comply with the inquiry commission recommendations.

Prime Minister Peres described Bruno as a responsible and independent-minded person. He said the new governor would not be a

(Continued on back page)

## Discount to make announcement today

Bank Discount intends to make a formal announcement today of the bank's position regarding the Bejski recommendations, that its chairman and general manager Raphael Recanati, resign or be dismissed. Today marks the end of the second 30-day period allotted by the Bejski Commission for banks to take action against the chairman who did not resign in the first 30 days following the report's publication. Recanati is the only one named in the report who has taken no action whatsoever.

Discount's board is to meet today on the issue and it will be full strength following the return of Dan Tolkowsky from an overseas trip which caused him to miss the previous meetings. Last night it was still unclear whether there would be any change in Discount's hitherto firm stand against implementing the Bejski recommendations, particularly following the inaugural speech of Prof. Michael Bruno as governor of the Bank of Israel.

## Nurses to stage 3-hour strike today

By MENACHEM SHALEV  
For The Jerusalem Post  
Hospital nurses plan to stage a three-hour walkout today, starting at noon.

The nurses, who are demanding better working conditions, will abandon all hospital posts except for intensive care, maternity and premature baby wards, which will operate with skeleton staffs.

Efforts to avert the planned walkout continued late last night between the Health Ministry and the Histad-

rut but they appeared to be bogged down over the question of which body represents the hospital nurses. Health Minister Mordechai Gur issued a last-minute plea to the nurses to refrain from the walkout.

The director of wage and labour agreements in the Treasury, Hillel Doudai, told The Jerusalem Post last night that if the nurses did not call off the planned action, a court injunction would be sought to stop them.

The request for the injunction was expected to be heard at the Jeru-

salem Regional Labour Court this morning.

The nurses have said that they would disobey any back-to-work orders that would be issued.

Ilana Cohen, one of the leaders of the renegade Hospital Nurses' Division, told The Jerusalem Post that by last night neither the Health Ministry nor the Histadrut had contacted the hospital nurses. The Nurses' Division is demanding that any negotiations on the crisis include its representatives.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## W. Bank land swindle suspects out on bail

PETAH TIKVA (Itim) — A day after police arrested two attorneys and a Jerusalem land dealer on suspicion of fraud and forgery in connection with the West Bank land deals, the magistrates court here yesterday ordered that the three be released on bail.

Land dealer Ze'ev Golan was released immediately, but the judge ordered that attorneys Uda Abdallah and Nissim Bar-Hen be held for another 24 hours to give the police time to appeal their release.

Abdallah, Bar-Hen and Golan were arrested before dawn Tuesday

by members of the criminal investigations unit. The detectives arrived at the men's homes with search warrants and seized a number of documents.

A police representative told the court yesterday that Golan was suspected of using a fraudulent map to sell a government company 820 dunams which he did not own.

Police suspect that Golan produced a map of a 680-dunam area that represented it as 1,500 dunams, and then sold the plot to the Hebron firm. Golan hoped to make \$1.5 million by means of the fraudulent map, the police representative said.

Police said that Bar-Hen was suspected of forging the identity papers of a man who owned land in the area of the village of Sa'ir, near Hebron. The land-owner lived in Saudi Arabia, but the forged papers were allegedly given to another Arab who used them to give Bar-Hen power of attorney to prepare the land for sale.

Abdallah is suspected of appearing in court on behalf of Israeli firms operating in the West Bank and giving false testimony.

Police said all the alleged crimes took place in 1982.

## U.S. Jewish leaders due to meet Meir Kahane

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV — A group of American Jewish fund-raising leaders is due to meet, at its own request, with Kach leader MK Meir Kahane tomorrow. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

The group of 50 heads of local Jewish Federations in the U.S. is in Israel to attend the Jewish Agency assembly, which begins on Sunday. As part of the group's visit, the United Israel Appeals has organized a two-day seminar, starting today, on the subject of extremism.

Members of the group specifically asked to meet with Kahane and will do so at noon tomorrow at the Ramada Renaissance hotel in Jerusalem. It is not known how many members of the group will meet with Kahane as participation in the seminar is voluntary.

## Brazilian police question Israelis on adoptions

SAO PAULO (Reuters) — Sixteen foreign couples, mainly Israelis, were detained for questioning by Brazilian federal police investigating a baby-smuggling ring, Brazilian television reported last night.

The couples were taken in for questioning in Itajai, in the southern Brazilian state of Santa Catarina late on Monday after police arrested six Brazilians on charges of seeking to sell babies for adoption abroad.

The foreigners were later released, the television station said.

Police in Itajai said that 20 babies had been discovered in the possession of the Brazilians. But they said that, although a number of arrests had been made, they could not immediately confirm or deny the involvement of foreigners.

Sao Paulo police said that, because the Israeli couples were unaware that buying Brazilian babies was illegal, they would not have to stand trial, Israel Radio reported last night.

The Israelis paid between \$7,000 and \$9,000 for each baby.

The babies are to be returned to their natural parents. The police believe that about 150 babies were sold to Israeli couples during the past year, it was reported.

## American official warns:

# U.S. economic aid to Israel likely to be cut next year

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter  
U.S. aid to Israel is likely to drop sharply next year, which means the austerity measures taken under the economic stabilization plan last July cannot be abandoned, U.S. Undersecretary of State Allen Wallis said in Jerusalem yesterday.

Meeting with Vice Premier Shamir, Wallis praised the achievements of the austerity programme. But he pointed out that much of its success could be attributed to the drop in petroleum prices, the weakening U.S. dollar, and emergency aid from the U.S.

He warned that these factors could not be relied on to continue shoring up the economy in coming months.

Wallis said that \$1.5 billion in emergency aid, which had been granted on a one-time basis during 1985 and 1986, would no longer be available. The last instalment, of \$350 million, would be transferred to Israel in the next couple of months.

In addition, he said, Israel could expect U.S. aid to drop by another \$250m. next year because of the overall cuts in the U.S. federal budget required under the Gramm-Rudman amendment.

All told, Wallis predicted, Israel could end up receiving in 1987 \$1b. less than the approximately \$4.3b it is getting this year.

Wallis's remarks came at the end of two days of economic talks within the framework of the Joint Economic Development Group. The group, which includes Americans and Israelis, was set up in 1984 to help solve Israel's economic problems.

Officials in Jerusalem said yesterday that Wallis's meeting with Shamir was aimed at sounding out the vice premier's views on the economy. "The Americans want to know if there is going to be continuity in economic policy when Shamir takes over as prime minister," one official said.

Shamir told the delegation that, on matters of economic policy, there was little difference of opinion in the national unity government. He pointed out that he had supported the appointment of Prof. Michael Bruno as governor of the Bank of Israel, even though he did not agree with Bruno's political views.

Wallis and Herbert Stein, the American Enterprise Institute scholar who serves as unofficial adviser to Secretary of State George Shultz on Israeli economic matters, told Shamir that it was imperative to continue the restrictive policies of the economic stabilization programme. They predicted that, if austerity measures were maintained, economic growth would resume within as little as one year.

Sources said the Americans warned that wage increases comprised the greatest danger to stabilization. They added that the Americans could not understand why the government could not let the local capital markets play a greater role in financing the private sector.

In a related development, Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amoral warned yesterday that the benefits the economy was deriving from falling petroleum prices and a weaker dollar were being wasted in financing a large rise in living standards. He said the \$700m. in savings would be better used to reduce the foreign debt or to build up Israel's foreign currency reserves.

## Harish: No avoiding GSS investigation

By BENNY MORRIS  
Post Diplomatic Correspondent  
Attorney-General Yosef Harish said yesterday that an investigation of the General Security Service affair was unavoidable, but that he would only decide on its nature and purview after meeting with Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir next week.

Harish told The Jerusalem Post that he was "bound by the law to hear the opinions" of Peres and Shamir. "Of course, I don't have to accept their opinions," he added.

Harish would not comment on a legal opinion submitted to him on Tuesday by Energy Minister Moshe Shalom, which argued that Harish could not withdraw the written instructions to investigate the affair issued to the police last month by his predecessor, Yitzhak Zamir. All Harish would say was that "quite a number of opinions have been submitted to me. [Shalom's] is worth looking through [as well]."

Zamir ordered the police to investigate the allegations against Avraham Shalom, the head of the GSS, and several of his aides in connection with the cover-up following the killing of two captured Arab terrorists in the Ashkelon bus attack of April 1984.

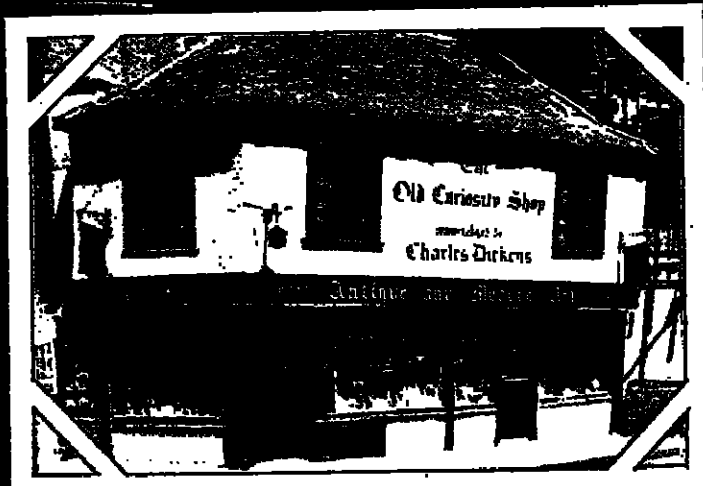
Police Inspector-General David Kraus yesterday rejected charges that the police were incapable of properly and secretly investigating these allegations. But, he added, he did not know which aspects of the allegations had not yet been published in the media. Kraus said the police were holding off from launching the investigation at Harish's request. The attorney-general had asked for a period of grace to study the material concerning the affair before deciding on how to handle it.

Harish yesterday termed a "hot potato" the complaints lodged with him and the police against Zamir by two Knesset members, who allege that Zamir was the source of leaks in the GSS affair.

Harish said the first complaint, lodged by MK Ehud Olmert against the former attorney-general, was addressed to him, and he would not act on it for the time being because "the normal course in such matters is

(Continued on back page)

## Renting your shop?



Hurry!

There are only a few hours left to place your classified ad for tomorrow's Luah Ma'ariv. Just take your ad to any advertising agency, or to an office of Ma'ariv (or call 03-439439) and it will run in Hebrew in that paper. Hand it in early enough to make sure it reaches the office of Luah Ma'ariv before 5 p.m. today and your ad will also appear in English in The Jerusalem Post. Beat that deadline!

Family Tours Jerusalem  
welcomes  
Phyllis and Tom Blackburn  
FAM Tour  
Creative Travel, USA

## Army plans to lower fence in Hebron

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
O/C Central Command Elind Barak said yesterday that the Army intends to replace the high iron-mesh fence blocking passage to Arab shops at Beit Hadassah in Hebron with a lower barrier that would leave a wider path to them.

Barak revealed the plan during a tour of the area by three High Court Justices dealing with a complaint the shop-owners had filed after authorities completed renovating Beit Hadassah for new settler families. The renovations made access to their shops in the buildings' basement more difficult.

The shop owners showed the justices how the fence leaves only a 1.5 metre path to their stores. Armed soldiers search every person who enters, scaring customers away, they said.

The three shop-owners said business had plummeted in the past four months. "Whenever I leave my shop and go back, they search me," one store-keeper complained. Soldiers frisk people and force them to remove their shoes.

Moreover, since cars cannot bring merchandise to the doors, the shop-owners must carry the goods from the entrance to the narrow path.

Barak rejected one justice's suggestion that policemen be stationed at Beit Hadassah instead of soldiers to improve the atmosphere, saying the site had become a symbol in Hebron and is therefore a target for terrorists. Explosives could be smuggled into the shops to blow up the entire building.

As it is the authorities are taking a risk by not closing the entire road, he said, alluding to officers' fears that a car bomb could be detonated nearby.

However, he continued, the authorities intend to widen the path by half a metre when they replace the

present fence with a safety rail of the type built along sidewalks.

The justices next examined the complaint of 14 businessmen whose shops were demolished in 1980 following a terrorist attack that took the lives of six settlers.

The building from which the attackers fired was razed, and the owners have been denied permission to rebuild it. The merchants argued that the murderers have already been released from jail — in last year's prisoner exchange with Ahmed Jibril's organizations — and it was unfair that only they should continue to suffer even though they were not guilty of the attack.

However General Barak countered that rebuilding the shops would pose a security risk for the settlers because it could again become a base for an attack.



## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	17	24	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	24	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	17	24	Clear
CHICAGO	11	22	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	21	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	24	Clear
GENEVA	14	21	Clear
HELSINKI	14	21	Clear
HONG KONG	27	31	Clear
JERUSALEM	17	24	Clear
LONDON	12	21	Clear
MADRID	16	24	Clear
MONTREAL	12	21	Clear
NEW YORK	12	21	Clear
OSLO	14	21	Clear
PARIS	14	21	Clear
ROME	17	24	Clear
SANTO DOMINGO	13	21	Clear
STOCKHOLM	12	21	Clear
TOKYO	17	24	Clear
TORONTO	12	21	Clear
ZURICH	17	24	Clear

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

swissair

## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	47	16-26	26
Golan	38	15-28	28
Nahariya	37	15-28	28
Safed	41	16-27	27
Hafra Port	—	21-35	33
Tiberias	57	19-29	29
Nazareth	32	21-30	30
Afula	46	18-29	29
Shomron	46	21-28	28
Tel Aviv	38	20-28	28
B-G Airport	30	22-34	35
Jericho	47	21-27	26
Gaza	37	18-31	31
Beer Sheva	35	25-38	38
Elitzur	17	—	—

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Minister-without-Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz will address the Rotary Club meeting at the Tel Aviv Hilton at 1:15 p.m. today.

## ARRIVALS

Mrs. Stella Rozan (France) and David Meli (Spain), for the Hebrew University Board of Governors meeting.

Prof. P. G. de Gennes (France), to receive an honorary doctorate at the Hebrew University convocation today.

Na'amat U.S. National President Gloria Elbling, National Vice-President Edythe Rosenfield, past National President Phyllis Suker, for meetings of the World Labour Zionist Movement, the Jewish Agency, the World Zionist Organization and meetings with Na'amat Israel.

## Dr. Eliezer Stark, 88

Dr. Lazar (Eliezer) Stark, the well-known Jerusalem gynecologist, died yesterday at the age of 88.

Stark was born in Bukovina, then part of Romania, and studied medicine in Vienna and Berlin before immigrating to Palestine in 1933. He joined the staff at Sha'arei Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem and earned the respect of both secular and ultra-Orthodox patients.

He is survived by a wife, two sons (both gynecologists) and a daughter who is a surgeon.

The funeral procession will leave from the city funeral parlour at 6 p.m. today for the Mt. of Olives.

## Speakers hit at Porush

All the Deputy Speakers of the Knesset roundly condemned Aguda MK Menahem Porush yesterday for crudely abusing Speaker Shlomo Hillel on Monday, during the debate on tensions between the religious and the secular communities.

"The Knesset has never before heard such coarse abuse," the Deputy Speakers said in a written complaint to the House Committee. They asked the committee to take appropriate measures against Porush.

**EXERCISE.** — The U.S. will not take part in Australia's major defence exercise this year because of difficulties with the Anzus defence pact, a spokesman for the Defence Department said in Canberra yesterday.

## HOME NEWS

# Anti-religious graffiti in J'lem neighbourhood

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Residents of Jerusalem's ultra-Orthodox Kiryat Mattersdorf quarter yesterday morning awoke to find graffiti sprayed on neighbourhood walls and a school bus in what appeared to be the latest instance of the anti-religious vandalism that reached its peak last weekend.

On a school bus, used to transport girls to the ultra-Orthodox Beit Ya'akov school, was painted the slogan "Run down every religious person," while a house opposite a yeshiva was emblazoned with the words "Burn all the yeshivot."

The graffiti were discovered the morning after thousands of Haredim and other sympathizers attended a funeral for the burial of

holy books destroyed in the attack on a yeshiva of the Gur Hassidim in Tel Aviv on the eve of Shavuot. One group that did not attend the funeral, however, was the news staff of *Yated Neeman*, the paper published in Bnei Brak by the followers of Rabbi Eliezer Schach, former head of the Agudat Yisrael Council of Sages.

The paper has been in the forefront of the struggle between the Lithuanian and Sephardic yeshivot and the Haredim over control of Agudat Yisrael. According to staff members of the paper, they called the Gur yeshiva and asked the time of the ceremony, but when the Haredim found out who was calling, they hung up the phone.

Meanwhile, Police Inspector-

General David Kraus said at a news conference at the police academy in Shfar'am that the police would present a test case to see if the law banning public display of material offensive to a religious group could be used to prohibit the advertising posters that some ultra-Orthodox consider licentious.

The law has been used to ban films or plays which ridicule or reject the beliefs of religious groups.

A meeting to deal with the violence between the religious and secular communities was held yesterday by the mayors and chief rabbis of several towns on the coastal plain.

Rabbi Simcha Kook, chief rabbi of Rehovot, told the mayors and

rabbis of Rehovot, Rishon LeZion, Yavne, Lod and Ramle that he could imagine a similar meeting taking place in Jerusalem 1,980 years ago. That meeting failed and the Temple was destroyed, he said.

A funeral ceremony is scheduled for today to bury books damaged in an attack on a state religious school in Yavne'el. The residents have learned that Rabbi Shlomo Schick, the self-styled rebbe of Bratslav, who was stopped from setting up a yeshiva there, has now acquired a two-and-a-half dunam plot and intends to build a house in the village.

Observers describe tension in the village as "very great" and say that, if serious violence breaks out anywhere, it will be in Yavne'el.

## The Pollard scandal

# IAF colonel's lawyer in talks with U.S. official

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — A top Washington lawyer hired to represent Israel Air Force Colonel Aviam Sella has met with the U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia to discuss the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case.

Leonard Garment, a former White House counsel during the Nixon administration, met on Tuesday with the U.S. attorney, Joseph diGenova, to discuss the possible questioning of Sella by U.S. investigators. Any such questioning would almost certainly take place in Israel, rather than in the U.S.

Garment, who declined to discuss details of that meeting and his involvement, said only that he was brought into the case by Haim Zadok, a former Israeli justice minister and now a prominent Tel Aviv lawyer who has been hired to represent Sella in Israel. Garment

flew to Israel last week to meet with Sella, Zadok and others involved in the case.

Together with three other Israelis, Sella was named by a U.S. grand jury earlier this month as an "undisclosed co-conspirator" in the Pollard case. It was Sella, the indictment charged, who served as Pollard's first contact in the Israeli espionage ring, beginning in 1984. At that time, Sella was on leave from the Israel Air Force, studying at New York University.

Justice Minister Yitzhak Moda'i told reporters on Tuesday that the Israeli government would have no objection to Sella's being questioned by the American investigators, provided that Sella agreed.

U.S. officials have been upset that the Israeli government did not inform them of Sella's role during those interviews. Instead, it was Pol-

lard who first disclosed Sella's role during subsequent questioning by U.S. investigators.

Some U.S. law-enforcement officials have privately charged that Sella's Israeli failure to reveal Sella's role called into question Prime Minister Pines's pledge of "full cooperation" with the U.S. inquiry.

Moda'i told *The New York Times* yesterday that Israel would consider extraditing Israeli citizens to the U.S. if they were actually indicted for involvement in the spy ring.

But U.S. law-enforcement officials said that extradition of the Israelis to the U.S. would be problematic. Israel, they said, does not generally permit its own citizens to be removed from the country for trial elsewhere.

*The Washington Post* yesterday quoted two unidentified senior Israeli government officials as sharp-

ly disputing Moda'i's comments that the three civilian Israeli officials involved in the Pollard affair — Rafael Eitan, Yosef Yagur and Irit Erb — faced any "administrative hearings" before being fired from their jobs. Moda'i made that assertion at an Israeli embassy press conference in Washington.

"The man [Moda'i] doesn't have the faintest idea what he is talking about. He was finance minister when all of this was happening," said a senior Israeli official.

Meanwhile, an Israeli military affairs expert living in Baltimore, Maryland, yesterday flatly denied a report in *Ma'ariv* that he may have been the unnamed "associate" who first introduced Sella to Pollard.

"I never met Pollard in my life," said Yosef Bodansky, a part-time lecturer at Johns Hopkins University and an expert on Soviet weapons systems.

## 'Death trap classrooms must go'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Thousands of schoolchildren in Israel are studying in classrooms that are potential deathtraps, the Education Ministry said yesterday. In the event of a fire, the children would have little chance of escaping unhurt.

A survey, ordered by Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, showed that 791 classes of between 30 and 40 children each are being taught in wooden huts because the authorities cannot afford stone-built premises.

Navon called for an urgent cabinet discussion on the situation, pointing out that the classrooms are in buildings similar to the army shack that burst down last year, killing eight soldiers.

The minister warned his cabinet colleagues that failure to do something about the situation could lead to "a terrible disaster."

He said that replacing the structures would cost \$13 million and suggested that such a programme be carried out over a three-year period.

## Policewoman traps 'sexy' rabbi

Jerusalem Post Staff  
TEL AVIV. — A 64-year-old Kfar Sava rabbi was arrested yesterday on suspicion of persuading women to have sex with him by promising it would exorcise demons from their bodies.

Police said the rabbi came under investigation after two young women suffering from an undisclosed ailment told police they had sex with him because he said it would exorcise evil spirits making them ill. The rabbi reportedly threatened to use witchcraft against uncooperative women.

A plainclothes policewoman arrested the rabbi after he allegedly offered her the same cure.

## Milo: 'Abolish racist laws'

# Knesset to debate SA emergency

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset decided yesterday, with the consent of Deputy Foreign Minister Ronnie Milo, to hold a full debate on the state-of-emergency regulations imposed in South Africa.

Replying to nine urgent motions for the agenda, Milo said Israel viewed with gravity the regulations and reiterated the government's statement of last August denouncing South Africa's apartheid policy unequivocally.

Israel believes that South Africa's racial problems will only be solved by negotiation, Milo said. Therefore Israel is encouraging dialogue be-

tween all sectors of the South African population, while demanding the immediate abolition of all racist legislation.

Milo joined other Knesset members in calling on South African Jews to emigrate to Israel.

The first of the nine motions on South Africa was presented by Tefik Toubi (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality), who demanded Israel sever diplomatic relations immediately with Pretoria and end all political, military and economic cooperation with it.

Michael Eitan (Likud-Herut) was heckled repeatedly by Abd-el Wahab Dirotah (Alignment) and

other leftists, after he said true struggle in South Africa is between those who want to bring about change by violent revolution and those who favour gradual reforms. The latter, he said, want to prevent the oppressed of today from becoming the oppressors of tomorrow.

Victor Shemtov (Mapam) said Israel must lead the world struggle against the racist regime in order to give moral validity to its fight against racism anywhere. Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) noted that Foreign Minister Shamir had said Israel would have no ambassador in Pretoria. Why, asked Sarid, does Israel maintain one in Pretoria?

## Weinberger attacks Lavi

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger yesterday sharply criticized Israel's continued development of the Lavi jet fighter and suggested that Israel might yet come up with an alternative.

"All of our people agree that the costs will far exceed the Israeli estimates," Weinberger told reporters. "Our people feel that the Israeli cost estimates are much too low."

He said that Israel was "considering some alternatives" to going on with the Lavi. "But I don't think anything is in any way definitive at this point," he added.

In recent days, both Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz have written to Israeli leaders, urging them to take another look at the projected Lavi costs and how they would affect Israel's overall defence budget.

Israeli sources in Washington said that in coming months the Pentagon may formally propose that Israel drop the Lavi and instead sign a co-production agreement to manufacture F-16s in Israel. Last month, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin

was informally offered a proposal under which Israel would purchase F-16 aircraft from General Dynamics and then fit them with Lavi avionics.

*The New York Times* yesterday quoted one unnamed U.S. official as saying that the final decision on the Lavi's future would be left in Israel's hands. "They ought to consider alternatives," he said. "If they want to keep it, that's for them to decide. But there are other things they will have to give up."

The newspaper said Israel could keep the Lavi's research and development on track for another year or so under a fixed U.S. military assistance programme. But, the *Times* said, when the plane entered the production phase, it would increasingly compete for U.S. funds with other Israeli weapons systems, such as a new generation of tanks and diesel electric submarines.

"Our basic assumption is that their foreign military sales budget will not go over \$1.8 billion for the next few years," said Dov Zakheim, assistant undersecretary of defence for policy and resources, and a leading opponent of the Lavi.

## NURSES

(Continued from Page One)

representatives; it refuses to be represented by the official Nurses' Union which is a Histadrut affiliate.

Earlier, the Knesset Labour and Welfare Committee called on the health minister to start negotiating immediately with the nurses, stipulating specifically that hospital nurses be included in the negotiations.

In his appearance before the committee, Dudai vehemently opposed any separate negotiations with the nurses, saying that any wage concessions to the nurses would "tear the country apart."

Dudai told *The Post* last night that negotiations would not be held with the hospital nurses. He cited the recent arbitrator's decision to grant all nurses a 12 per cent rise as being the final word in the matter, adding that the nurses' refusal to accept the arbitrator's ruling was unacceptable. "Imagine what would happen if we [the Finance Ministry] decided to disregard an arbitrator's ruling," he said.

All other speakers who appeared before the committee recognized the need to improve the hospital nurses' wages and working conditions. Former health minister Eliezer Shostak told *The Post* last night that "the Finance Ministry is up to its old tricks again. All it knows about are court injunctions. We are going to see a repetition of [something like] the doctors' strike."

Meanwhile, Haim Haberfeld, chairman of the Histadrut trade union department, said in an interview with *The Post* that the hospital nurses were under the influence of "foreign elements." Histadrut sources told *The Post* that Haberfeld was referring to the Israel Medical Association, which is allegedly supporting the hospital nurses' split from the Histadrut in an effort to facilitate the practice of private medicine in Israel.

Doctors are expected to lend their support officially to the hospital nurses at a press conference scheduled to take place at Beit Sokolov in Tel Aviv at noon today. They will be represented by Dr. Arie Orenstein, chairman of the Association of Doctors of Government Hospitals. Dr. Haim Solan, chairman of the Association of Kupat Holim Hospitals, and Dr. Moshe Inbar, chairman of the Association of Tel Aviv Hospital Doctors.

## Secularist rally

TEL AVIV. — Organizers of a demonstration against ultra-Orthodox violence to be held here on Saturday night announced yesterday that it would begin at 6:30 p.m., before Shabbat ends, to allow participants to watch a World Cup soccer match between France and Brazil.



Ivan Hacker (right), president of the Austrian Jewish community, accuses conservative politicians of using anti-Semitic rhetoric during the recent Austrian presidential campaign. (Reuters)

## Austrian Jews speak out on electoral anti-Semitism

VIENNA (JTA). — Austrian Jewish leaders yesterday sharply criticized conservative politicians who supported Karl Waldheim in the recent presidential campaign for their "irresponsible" use of anti-Semitic language.

Speaking at a press conference here, members of the board of Austrian Jewish communities also refused to dissociate themselves from the World Jewish Congress.

During the election campaign, Austrian Jews had repeatedly expressed unhappiness with the WJC's public accusations against Waldheim.

The president of the Austrian Jewish community, Ivan Hacker, told reporters that the community had held back from making public statements during the campaign.

"But we cannot stay silent any longer. This we owe to our self-respect, and further silence would be harmful to all of us," Hacker said.

The anti-Semitic tone had been set by some party secretaries, he charged. "We have to notice the irresponsibility of these leading politicians. They might not have acted out of inner conviction, but they cynically made use of political

Lueger-type anti-Semitism," Hacker said, referring to Karl Lueger, the anti-Semitic mayor of Vienna at the turn of the century.

Hacker said he had refused the "embraces" which the same politicians had offered after Waldheim's victory.

While Hacker refused to name the conservative politicians responsible for anti-Semitic propaganda, a representative of the Jewish community's younger generation pointed to a number of leading conservatives.

He listed People's Party secretary-general Michael Graff, party chairman Alois Mock, deputy speaker of parliament Margit Hubinek, and conservative parliamentarian Walter Schwimmer. Schwimmer is president of the Austrian-Israeli Friendship Society.

Another speaker said the Austrian Jewish community may disagree with the majority position within the WJC, but would not dissociate itself from the organization. Responding to the charges, Graff said later that neither he nor other leaders of the People's Party had used anti-Semitic language during the campaign.

## Reagan releases Awacs for Saudis

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan yesterday formally authorized the transfer of Saudi Arabia's first surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia. "I remain convinced that, as I stated in 1981, the sale of these Awacs aircraft to Saudi Arabia will contribute directly to the stability and security of the area and enhance the atmosphere and prospects for progress toward peace," he wrote in a letter to Congress. "I also believe that significant progress towards peaceful resolution of disputes in the region has been accomplished with

the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia."

The first of the five Awacs is now scheduled for delivery to Saudi Arabia in the coming weeks. All five are due to arrive in Saudi Arabia by next year. No serious effort to block the transfer of Awacs title to Saudi Arabia is expected to develop on Capitol Hill.

The White House spokesman said that U.S. military personnel will be present in Saudi Arabia during the life of the Saudi Awacs. "The security plan gives the U.S. rights to on-site security inspection of all security arrangements," he said.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our dear mother, grandmother

## INGA SPERLING

widow of Alexander ז"ל

in the USA, after a short illness, on Tuesday, June 17, 1986 (Sivan 10, 5746).

The funeral will take place on Thursday, June 19, 1986 (Sivan 12, 5746) at the Beit-El Cemetery of the Yehuron Congregation, New York, USA.

Son and daughter-in-law: Ari and Ann Sperling  
Grandchildren: Alexander, Abigail, Aaron Sperling

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved

## JAQUELINE SILBERSTEIN

née Hassid

The funeral will leave today, Thursday, June 19, 1986, Sivan 19, 5746, at 2:30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Daffa St., Tel Aviv, for the Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

Transportation will be available for those wishing to attend.

The Bereaved:  
Husband: Paul Silberstein  
Mother: Edith Hassid  
and the Drevici, Ziv and Silberstein Families

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

## DR. LAZAR STARK

who died in the fullness of years

The funeral will take place today, June 19, 1986, leaving the Municipal Funeral Parlour, Rehovot-Shangar, at 6:00 p.m. for the Mt. of Olives cemetery.

Shiva will take place at the deceased's residence, 3 Rehov Schatz.

The Family

shaare zedek medical center jerusalem

extends heartfelt congratulations to

## Mr. LUDWIG JESSELSON

of New York

Chairman International Board of Directors,  
Chairman National Board of Directors American Committee,  
Member International Board of Governors

on the conferment on him of Doctor Philosophiae Honoris Causa by the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

Shaare Zedek pays tribute to Ludwig and Erica Jesselson, who are our committed leaders, a mainstay of our organization and an inspiration to us all.

Charles H. Bendheim, President American Committee  
Moshe Mann, Chairman, Exec. Committee International Board of Directors  
Dr. Michael S. Rosenbluth, Director-General

Yeshivat Hadarom, Rehovot

congratulates

## LUDWIG JESSELSON

on receiving an honorary degree from the Hebrew University.

כה לודו

500 من الأصل



## Syrians enter Beirut camps as spiritual leaders meet

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Lebanon's spiritual leaders held surprise Christian-Muslim reconciliation talks yesterday as Syrian observers tried to end Beirut's "camps war".

Saw Palestinian besieged for a month by Shi'ite Muslims.

Maronite Christian-Nasrallah Steir braved Beirut's "green line" battlefield to pay a courtesy call on Sunni Muslim mufti Sheikh Hassan Khaled — the first such visit to Moslem West Beirut by a Maronite patriarch since 1977.

"We have come here to cooperate for what is best for Lebanon," Steir told reporters after an hour of talks.

Moslem sources said the visit was unannounced for security reasons. A scheduled visit last May 22 was prevented by an outbreak of green line shelling widely regarded as an angry veto by Christian and Moslem combatants opposed to the move.

At the southern outskirts of West Beirut, Syrian military observers entered the embattled Palestinian camp of Bourj al-Barajneh to discuss truce measures with guerrillas trapped by the Shi'ite Amal militia.

There have been numerous violations of a cease-fire agreed at the weekend by Amal and pro-Syrian Palestinians to halt four weeks of battles for control of Bourj al-Barajneh, Sabra and Shatila camps in which 143 people have been killed.

But the camps were quiet as Syrians entered Bourj al-Barajneh accompanied by officials of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), a coalition of Syrian-backed groups, to talk to Palestinian guerrillas inside.

Amal has ringed the shantytowns to prevent a revival of military support for Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat, a declared enemy of Damascus.

The truce provides for joint observation posts in coordination with other pro-Syrian militias and the withdrawal of gunmen. But witnesses said Amal still surrounded the camps.

In a separate development kidnappers, demanding the release of hundreds of Moslems abducted in the civil war, freed two of their 10 Christian captives Tuesday night as a goodwill gesture.

In a statement two days ago announcing the release, the kidnappers of the "Independent Movement for the Liberation of the Kidnaped" said the move was a "gift" for patriarch Steir and called on him to work for the release of abducted Moslems.

German says Gaddafi no longer in control

FRANKFURT (AP). — A West German politician yesterday said his recent visit to Libya and talks with Tripoli officials convinced him that Muammar Gaddafi is no longer in daily control of the government.

Joannis Sakellariou, a member of the European Parliament, said Major Abdel Salam Jalloud has replaced Gaddafi in running the country on a day-to-day basis. Jalloud for years has been considered the commander of the official Jordanian

news agency Petra that Syrian-Jordanian ties were making fresh progress, to the mutual good and to the benefit of the Arab nation.

Diplomatic links between Jordan and Syria had been at charge d'affaires level since early 1981.

Saudi Arabia is reportedly ready to help arrange a meeting between Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers after the two failed to hold a planned meeting last week.

Radio Monte Carlo quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Amman as saying Saudi Arabia had offered to pay Syria's \$2 billion debt for oil it purchased from Iran to help facilitate the meeting.

Saudi Arabia also wants to reactivate the Arab League committee established last year to promote Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, the radio said.

Jordan, which failed in its efforts to arrange a Syrian-Iraqi meeting last week, welcomed the Saudi move, the sources said.

25 reported dead in Grand Canyon crash

GRAND CANYON, Arizona (Reuters). — A sightseeing helicopter and a small plane collided over the Grand Canyon yesterday killing all 25 people aboard both craft, according to government aviation officials.

"We have no idea as to circumstances of the crash but we hear that both craft fell into the canyon," said

Gary Mico of the National Transportation Safety Board regional office in Los Angeles.

The helicopter was a Bell 260 model operated by Helitech, a sightseeing operation, and the plane was a Twin Otter made by DeHavi Land operated by Grand Canyon Airlines based in Las Vegas.

U.S. envoy's bodyguard fires on gunmen

STOCKHOLM (AFP). — A bodyguard of U.S. Ambassador Gregory Newell fired three times at two gunmen hiding in the garden of a villa, during a reception here Tuesday evening attended by the envoy and Mexican Ambassador Andres Rozental, police said yesterday. The reception was hosted by Swedish industrialist Bo Axelsson Johnson.

According to investigators, the Swedish bodyguard was patrolling the grounds at about 8 p.m. when he saw two men, armed with rifles, hidden in the shadows. One of them pointed his rifle at the bodyguard, who opened fire. The two gunmen fled, reportedly unharmed. Police launched a major manhunt for the gunmen yesterday using helicopters and dogs.

## Screaming protesters mar opening of hijack trial

GENOA (Reuters). — Pandemonium broke out on the first day of the trial of three alleged hijackers of the Achille Lauro liner and 12 alleged accomplices when a small group of Palestinian sympathizers staged a noisy protest in the courtroom.

Four young people identified by police as West Germans stood up in the public gallery about two hours after the hearing opened and made a clenched fist salute.

All of the protesters were forced violently to the ground by plainclothes security guards and paramilitary carabinieri police and carried screaming and kicking out of the courtroom.

The court adjourned shortly afterwards to consider a series of objections by defending lawyers.

Military helicopters circled overhead as police searched reporters and members of the public before the trial opened in this Italian port city from where the liner began its ill-fated cruise.

The three alleged hijackers, Magid al-Molqi, 23, Ibrahim Abdelatif, 22, Ahmed al-Assadi, 24, and two alleged accomplices, Mohammed Abbas, 24, and Said Gandura, 37, were led into defendants' cages minutes before court president Lino Monteverde declared the hearing open.

Monteverde said a Greek citizen, Fluros Petros, had been added to the list of defendants on charges of complicity in the hijacking.

But court officials said one of the Palestinians originally accused of involvement, Yusef Ismail, had been struck off the charge sheet because of lack of evidence.

Ten of the defendants, including Palestinian terrorist leader Abu Abbas, accused of masterminding the hijack, and Petros, are fugitives from justice and are being tried in their absence.

Shlomo on target

Israeli tennis players Shlomo Glickstein and Shabar Perkis had mixed fortunes against little-known American opponents in their second-round singles matches at the 128-draw Wimbledon qualifying tournament.

Glickstein beat John Ross 6-4, 6-4, but Perkis was edged out 6-4, 7-6 (10-8) by David Dolan.

Glickstein now needs to beat another American, the highly-rated Larry Stefanski, to go through to the tournament proper starting on Monday.

Both Glickstein and Perkis are direct entries in men's doubles, the former teaming up with Sweden's Ernst Simonsson and Perkis with fellow-Israeli Amos Mandelstam (accepted for the main draw in singles and doubles).

Boston power

NEW YORK (AP). — On the way to a 5½ game lead in the American League East, the Boston Red Sox swept another part of their extensive arsenal defense.

Dwight Evans supplied the offense with a pair of two-run homers, and Joe Sambito some clutch relief work as Boston defeated the second-place New York Yankees 7-6 on Tuesday night.

But it was left-fielder Jim Rice's throw home that saved the game for Boston.

Elsewhere in the American League, it was Seattle 5, Cleveland 2; Detroit 6, Baltimore 3; Kansas City 2, Oakland 1; Toronto 2, Milwaukee 1 in 10 innings; Minnesota 4, Chicago 1 and California 4, Texas 0.

In the National League, it was Philadelphia 11, Chicago 8; Montreal 4, New York 2; St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2; Cincinnati 5, Houston 4; Atlanta 4, Los Angeles 3 in 10 innings; and San Diego 5, San Francisco 5.

Kate Smith, symbol of U.S. patriotism, dies at age 79

RALEIGH, North Carolina (Reuters). — Kate Smith, symbol of American patriotism for her personal anthem of the song *God Bless America*, died Tuesday in a hospital after a long illness. She was 79.

Smith became known as a singer in 1931 with her CBS radio show that earned her the nickname of the "Songbird of the South."

But true fame came with her rendition of the Irving Berlin tune *God Bless America*, which became a second national anthem.

In 1982, President Reagan awarded her the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honour.

## England whip Paraguay



### Bearzot's tribute

MEXICO CITY (AFP). — Italian manager Enzo Bearzot conceded that Italy had been beaten by the better side after France knocked the defending champions out of the World Cup 2-0.

"We were overwhelmed by their midfield talent. We came off second best in every department of the game," he said.

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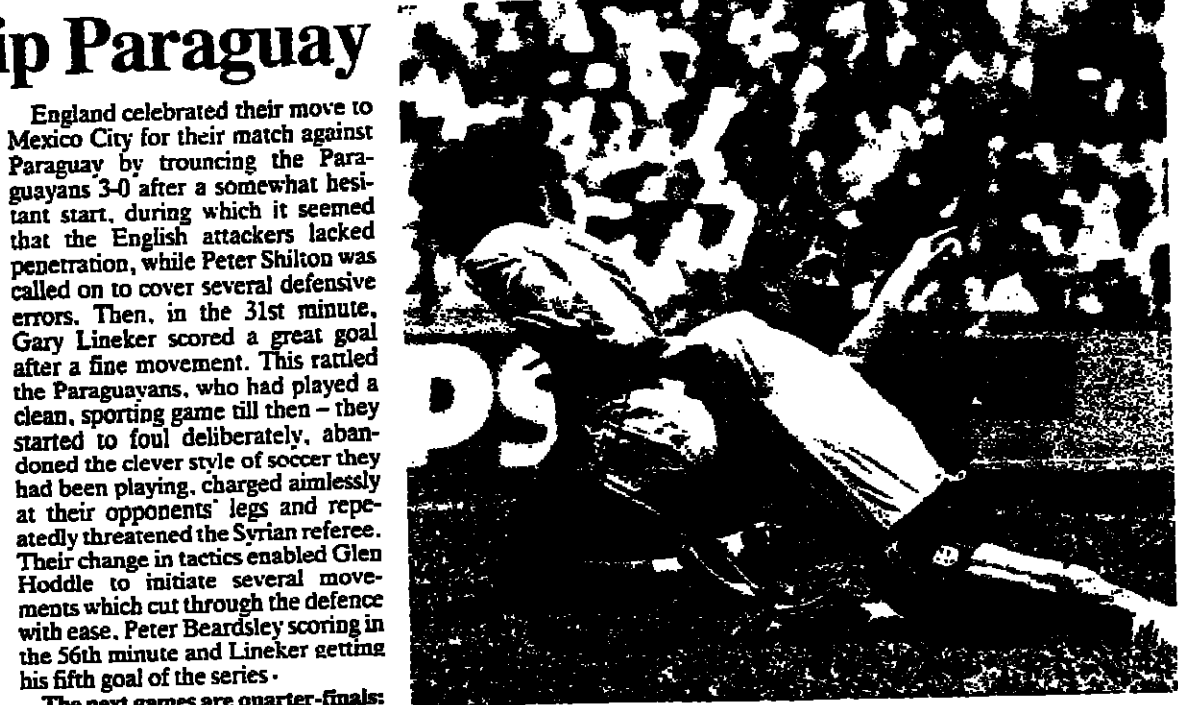
In 1982, President Reagan awarded her the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honour.

England celebrated their move to Mexico City for their match against Paraguay by trouncing the Paraguayans 3-0 after a somewhat hesitant start, during which it seemed that the English attackers lacked penetration, while Peter Shilton was called on to cover several defensive errors.

Then, in the 31st minute, Gary Lineker scored a great goal after a fine movement. This rattled the Paraguayans, who had played a clean, sporting game till then — they started to foul deliberately, abandoned the clever style of soccer they had been playing, charged aimlessly at their opponents' legs and repeatedly threatened the Syrian referee.

Their change in tactics enabled Glen Hoddle to initiate several movements which cut through the defence with ease. Peter Beardsley scoring in the 56th minute and Lineker setting his fifth goal of the series.

The next games are quarter-finals: Argentina v England Saturday 9 p.m.; Denmark or Spain v Belgium Sunday 1 a.m.



DOWN BUT UP. — Gary Lineker goes down to score his first goal against Paraguay yesterday. (Reuters)

## Germans get through by the skin of their teeth

MONTERREY (Reuters). — West German midfielder Lothar Matthaeus scored with an 88th-minute free-kick to end Morocco's surprising World Cup challenge and to put the Germans into a quarter-final here on Saturday against hosts Mexico by the skin of their teeth.

It is anybody's guess who would have won, had the game gone into extra time.

Mathaeus, who had been the Germans' most enterprising player, drove a low shot round the wall assembled by the Moroccan five metres outside their penalty area.

The ball flew low into the bottom corner of the net past a startled and unsighted Baddou Zaki in the Moroccan goal.

At the time it appeared Morocco had done all that was required to frustrate and contain the physically more powerful West Germans and to take the match into extra time.

It was a deserved victory for the 1974 world champions as they had controlled the match for the most part. But there was obvious sympathy for the defiant Africans, the first team from that continent to reach the second round, who had battled heroically but without any final reward.

The Germans, who have never failed to reach at least the last eight in nine finals, must have had visions

of a repeat of their embarrassing defeat by Algeria in 1982, as they fought to wrest control of the game from the stifling defensive play of their opponents.

For all their pressure, they were able to create only two clearcut chances, one in each half. Towards the end, they were reduced to bickering among themselves, with Matthaeus and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge carrying on a running argument following one misunderstanding.

The Germans' best opportunities came in the final minute of the first half, when Zaki made an astonishing reflex save from Rummenigge after a cross from Allofs had eluded the defence and found Rummenigge unmarked at the far post.

The second clear opening for the Germans came in the 87th minute, when Allofs cut in from the right and supplied Matthaeus with a chance to beat the impressive Moroccan goalkeeper from 15 metres. Matthaeus's low drive was blocked, as the inspired Zaki advanced and saved with his out-thrust left foot.

West German manager Franz Beckenbauer, commenting on the low level of entertainment the match provided, said: "It takes two teams to make an attractive game. We knew that this would be a very hard game for us, and we knew Morocco

would try to overrun us and tire us out. I felt we were able to attack frequently, and we had very few difficult situations ourselves."

Asked if he was satisfied with his team's general performance, Beckenbauer said: "Yes. In this type of game, you only have to look at Morocco's results in their group matches against England, Poland and Portugal to see that they provide strong opposition."

The Moroccan were generally content to rely on occasional breakaways, usually spearheaded by Abdel Aziz Boudchaba, but these came to very little, and their best shooting opportunities arose from free-kicks around the penalty box.

Three of these were wantonly fired over the bar by the normally immaculate Mohamed Timoumi.

Two players, both Moroccan, were cautioned. Abdelmajid Lemrari was shown the yellow card in the 28th minute after tripping Thomas Berthold and Khalifa Labd got a similar card in the 67th minute for a similar offence on Lothar Matthaeus.

The Moroccan were lucky no further players were disciplined, as they relied heavily on late and deliberate foul tactics in the final defensive third of the pitch, whenever West Germany found space behind their packed defence.

But Brazilian coach Jose Faria could draw some comfort from his team's achievement in taking one of the world's most traditionally successful World Cup nations to within a few seconds of extra time on an afternoon when the Germans needed all their famed qualities of resilience and persistence to overcome the Africans.

The World Family of  
United Israel Appeal — Keren Hayesod

congratulates

Edward Bronfman  
of Canada

on being conferred an

Honorary Doctorate in Philosophy  
from the  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem

המבצית המאוחדת לישראל קרן חיסוד  
United Israel Appeal Keren Hayesod

The World Family of  
United Israel Appeal — Keren Hayesod

congratulates

Mendel Kaplan

Chairman World Board of Trustees Keren Hayesod  
Chairman Israeli United Appeal of South Africa

on being conferred an

Honorary Doctorate in Philosophy  
from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

המבצית המאוחדת לישראל קרן חיסוד  
United Israel Appeal Keren Hayesod

### Horse-racing

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Horse Society wound up its 1985/86 season with its fourth annual tournament in memory of Ram Shalit, a rider who fell in the Lebanon War.

The three-round event — held at the Jockey Club in Kfar Shmaryahu — was won by Tel Aviv's Laurie Ellis, riding his mount Dayana.

Runner-up among the 30 entries was Eyal Ra'az of Kibbutz Elin Hamitzot on Hanit.

### SCOREBOARD

TENNIS. — Hana Mandlikova clamped to a shock third round defeat in the women's grass court tennis tournament at Eastbourne yesterday, when she was beaten 3-6, 7-5, 6-3 by Robin White of the United States.

CRICKET. — A shoulder injury may force David Gower, dismissed as England's cricket captain after his side lost the first Test match against India but retained as a batsman, to miss the second test starting today at Headingley, Leeds. South African-born Hampshire batsman Chris Smith has been called into the England squad to replace Gower if he fails a final fitness test.

India also have fitness worries. Experienced bowler Mohinder Amarnath and young pace bowler Chetan Sharma both have back strains.

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On Saturday, June 21, at 6.30 p.m., in Tel Aviv Museum  
plaza

we shall demonstrate

- \* In support of mutual respect between the secular and the religious, and against religious coercion and *haradi* hooliganism.
- \* In support of unity of the Jewish people, and against those who stir up strife.
- \* In support of the rule of law, democracy, and full civil equality, and against intrigue and coercion in government, and the exemption granted those who dodge IDF service.

On Saturday, we shall say:

- \* The orthodox rabbis have no monopoly on religion.
- \* A Jew is someone who considers himself a Jew.
- \* Religion is only one aspect of Jewish culture.

A free people in its own country  
allows all to live according to their own beliefs.

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Citizens rights Movement

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**ש"י**  
מפלגת המרכז

התנועה החרדית והמזרחית והעבודה



# Short circuit started Mograbi blaze

By YORAM GAZIT  
For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. — The Mograbi cinema here was in ruins yesterday, after a fire caused by a short circuit gutted the building after midnight Tuesday. Only ashes and pieces of the collapsed roof remained of the interior of the cinema, one of the country's oldest.

At about 11 p.m. on Tuesday one of the ushers noticed smoke coming from one of the speakers in the cinema. He discovered a small fire and

put it out with an extinguisher.

At about 12:15 a.m., a policeman in a passing patrol car noticed smoke coming out of the building. By that time, the last show, *End of Innocence* had finished, and the audience of 100 had left the cinema.

Firefighters arrived at 12:45 by which time the blaze could be seen from a distance, flickering on the city's skyline.

Over 20 firemen from Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Bnei Brak fought the blaze, using nine fire trucks. They

brought the fire under control in an hour, and minimized the damage caused to the Studio cinema, which is in the same building.

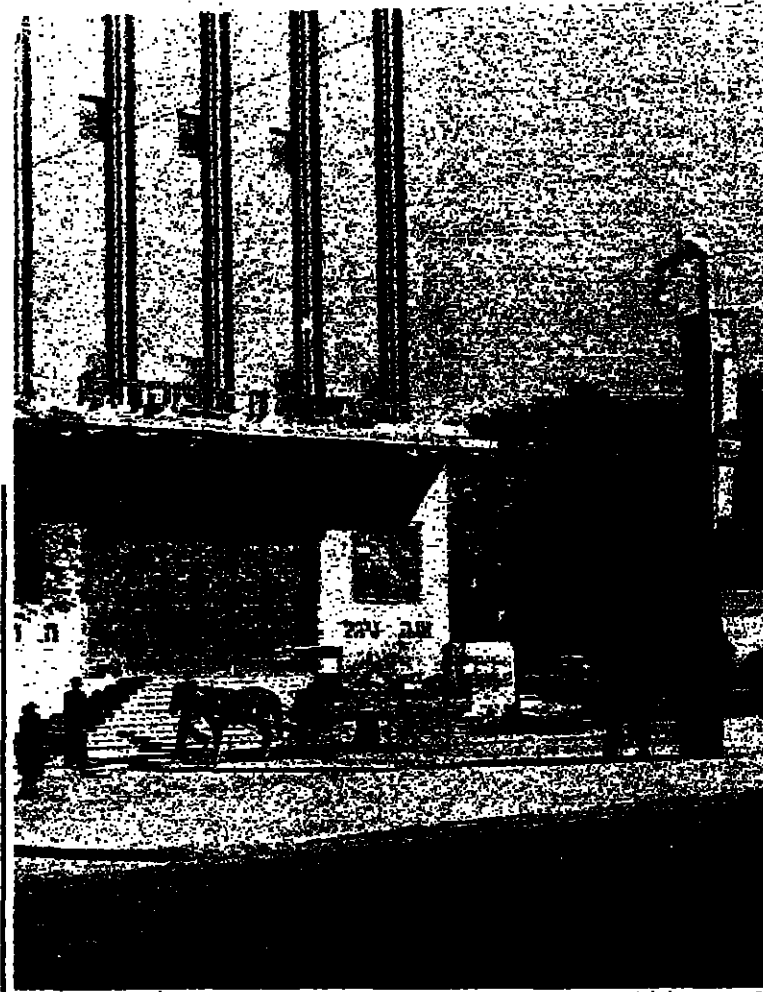
Natan Mograbi, son of the cinema's original owner, stood on the corner of Allenby and Ben-Yehuda Streets and watched the fire.

"I'm in a state of shock," he said. "It's hard to see something that is part of you destroyed in front of your eyes and not be able to do anything about it."

Fire department investigators determined yesterday that a short circuit and indeed caused the blaze.

The building containing the two cinemas was leased to the Matalon family two years ago for a period of five years. Roy Matalon yesterday estimated the damage at \$1 million.

He said movies would be screened again in the Studio cinema in about three weeks, and that it would take about six months to rebuild the Mograbi and put it back in operation.



The Mograbi cinema as it was in 1942.

(Sraja Shapiro)

## The end of an era

By ALEXANDER ZVILLI and SRAJA SHAPIRO

TEL AVIV. — Last night's fire at the Mograbi cinema marked the end of a distinguished 60-year history for a building that not only served as a movie theatre but as a focal point for the social and cultural life of the city.

Standing on the corner of Allenby and Ben Yehuda Streets — a site officially named the 2nd of November Square, but known to most Israelis as Mograbi Square — it was for years the centre of Tel Aviv's nightlife and a gathering place for the city's intelligentsia.

The Mograbi's role in the city's life did not occur accidentally. When Damascus businessman Ya'acov Mograbi decided to build the cinema in the mid-'20s, he aimed to construct a landmark.

The architects Berlin and Passovskiy designed by the standards of the day a sumptuous movie palace of white brick. The theatre was equipped with the latest facilities and designed to be earthquake-proof.

The bottom floor contained a theatre proper, with large stairs, perhaps inspired by those of the Paris Opera, leading to the cinema on the second floor. When the Mograbi first opened in 1930, it was an open-air theatre. A sliding roof was added two years later.

In time the municipality erected a huge clock in the square opposite the Mograbi, and other theatres, notably the Migdalor, and cafes were built nearby.

The effect was to make the Mograbi

the centre of Tel Aviv's cultural life before and after World War II. The Noga cafe was the unofficial labour exchange for local actors, while the Ginnati cafe attracted the city's intellectuals. During the war, a popular farewell greeting among the departing soldiers was, "See you again at the Mograbi clock!"

The theatre itself was home to the Israel Opera, Habimah, Matate, Obel, the Chamber Theatre and other groups, while films were screened in its second-floor cinema. In 1950, when a dispute broke out between the Mograbi's management and the Chamber Theatre, the government thought it important enough to order an independent commission of inquiry into the affair.

Recent years have not been so kind to the Mograbi. The theatre companies eventually closed down or left for their own premises, and the Studio Theatre took over the ground-floor space as a cinema. The clock in the square was removed and the other theatres and cafes in the area closed down or moved toward Dizengoff Square, the new centre of Tel Aviv nightlife. The Noga exists today, but both the Ginnati cafe and Migdalor cinema were replaced by a shopping centre.

The Mograbi's white-brick exterior was covered over with stucco some years ago, and Allenby Street — crowded with stores and offices — no longer offers a pleasant walk to the seashore. An era has come to an end.

## Army law reform bill a 'good deal' — Meridor

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

The Likud MK who piloted a series of reforms to the Military Justice Law through the Knesset on Monday said during the final readings that the major proposals which the Defence Ministry has thwarted would come up again in the future.

Lawyer Dan Meridor, chairman of the sub-committee of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on military justice, told the plenum: "I want this House to know that the government said it would take the entire proposal back again, if two major articles were passed against its wishes."

Meridor said he personally favoured the two articles the Defence Ministry balked at: one abolishing the institution of "endorsing authority" whereby a military court sentence can be overturned without giving a reason; and the other stipulating that the president of the Supreme Military Court of Appeals must have seven years experience on the bench, as well as a law degree.

Meridor said: "I am doing my duty and telling you the whole truth. I ask

that we see not only what was passed, in the committee. Because, what the committee is now submitting constitutes a meaningful reform in a most positive direction."

"Let us be satisfied with the good deal which we have. Let us not ask for more, lest we sabotage the entire reform," Meridor said.

Meridor paid tribute to the debt the legislation owed to Supreme Court President Justice Meir Shamgar, who had headed a commission on military law reform, drawing on his experience as the army's judge-advocate-general and later as attorney-general.

The reforms passed include:   
□ A new avenue of appeal from the military court system to the civil court system, — the High Court.   
□ The appointment of military court judges by a nine-man committee, instead of by the Defence Ministry or the IDF chief of general staff.   
□ The requirement of a law degree for the president of the Supreme Military Court of Appeals.   
□ The committee for remission of sentences to be headed by a military court judge with a law degree.

## IBA's big dilemma

By GREER FAY CASHMAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

For almost two years the Israel Broadcasting Authority has been wrestling with the problem of how flexibly democratic principles should be applied.

The dilemma confronting the authorities is whether the principles of free expression and the public's right to know should be upheld, when the upholding of such principles could cause damage to the survival of a democratic society.

The quandary was aired yesterday by IBA chairman Micha Yonin at the third Canada-Israel conference on cultural identities and global communications at the Hebrew University.

Citing sections 2 and 3 of the Broadcasting Authority Law (1965), Yonin said that radio and television are forbidden to disseminate racist ideas. To do so, he declared, would be to violate the statutory duty of the IBA. On the other hand, Section 4 of the Broadcasting Authority Law provides for the expression of different opinions.

One section does not necessarily contradict the other, but in the case of Meir Kahane's Kach Party, any broadcast of its policy would contravene Sections 2 and 3.

In August 1984, the IBA management committee endorsed a directive issued to radio and television heads by IBA director general Uri Porat that no material concerning Kahane or his party be broadcast except in a news context.

Kahane subsequently filed a petition in the Supreme Court, claiming that he had been boycotted and discriminated against by the IBA, given unbalanced treatment, and denied the right to reply. The case was heard this week, but no decision was reached.

Yonin said he believed the IBA had acted correctly. "The state media will not serve as platforms for incitement against citizens and for statements that go against the Declaration of Independence," he said.

## Support for ex-MK as Beersheba mayor

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
BEERSHEBA. — Former Labour MK Uri Sabag has garnered the support of 11 of the 21 members of the Beersheba City Council in his campaign for the mayoralty. Sabag is competing against the local labour council chairman Ben-Zion Carmel, and the deputy of former mayor Eliahu Navi, Moshe Zilberman.

But Sabag's road to the mayoralty is far from smooth. None of the Labour representatives on the council back him, preferring Carmel instead.

## Pupils expelled by Nazis visit old school

By ILONA HENRY  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — It was April 28, 1938. The director of the Realgymnasium, Vienna, First District, Stubenbastei 6, came into classes 6A and 6B and told the "non-Aryan" students they were no longer wanted in the school.

It was the time of the so-called *Ausschulung* or "out-schooling" of Jewish pupils, just weeks after the German occupation on March 13. All told, the Realgymnasium Stubenbastei lost 43 per cent of its pupils, a total of 274. In class 6A, 23 of 38 pupils were expelled; in 6B, 18 out of 40.

Forty-eight years later, six of those pupils from 6A and 6B came back to get their diplomas, if only honorary ones.

The most prominent of the six was Henry (once Heinz) Grunwald, editor-in-chief of *Time* magazine.

Over the years, he had kept in touch not only with his Jewish friends, but also with his non-Jewish ones. One of them is former Austrian chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Kreisky and Grunwald's father shared a prison cell in 1934.

The other five pupils from 6A and 6B have also established successful careers. George Temmer is today a nuclear expert in New Jersey; Paul Linden is an entrepreneur in London; Egon Schwartz teaches at Washington University in St. Louis; Herbert Lamm is a lawyer in Paris; and A. Cooper is a physician.

Fifteen former pupils had been invited by the Austrian Ministry of Education and Culture. But some could not make it because the invitations did not include payment of expenses. Some of the invitees said they had other commitments, and one — Brian Sterling — said he turned down the invitation because of Kurt

Waldheim's recent election as president of Austria.

In an apparent reference to Waldheim's election, Minister of Education Herbert Moritz told the six that the honorary diplomas proved that "forgetting the past had not become a virtue in this country." He recalled that tens of thousands of Austrian Jews had not been lucky enough to escape from Austria and had perished in extermination camps. Moritz also recalled that many Austrians had welcomed Hitler's armies into Austria 48 years ago.

The six later joined a class of Realgymnasium pupils. A young girl said, referring to the *Ausschulung*, "This cannot happen today. We have children from Chile and Vietnam, we have Protestants and other religions. We would never allow them to be selected." But the adults were sceptical.

## Israel — 'a hard place to work'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Would a Nobel Prize winner from New Jersey have had a chance to win the prize if he had lived in Israel?

"Well, it would have been harder — and not because of the money, you can get research money anywhere," Dr. Arno Penzias, vice president for research at the Bell Laboratories, in Murray Hill, told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Penzias came here for an action-packed, two-day visit ("You can sleep on the plane") to receive an honorary doctorate from the Haifa Technion, his 11th such honour since he shared the 1978 Nobel Prize for physics.

"What would have made it harder in Israel is the atmosphere that causes the scientists so many worries that they don't have in the U.S.," he said.

"They are the penalties for living in Israel. On the other hand, you have closer human contacts, love and, in times of war, consideration for each other," Penzias added.

He has no doubt that Israel has the scientists who could win a Nobel Prize. "Your best work here is really the best, but it's hard to work in the atmosphere created here."

Penzias, born in Germany in 1933, was taken to the U.S. when he was four. He shared the Nobel Prize with Robert Wilson for their discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation. With a 20-foot horn reflector antenna, they found a persistent noise which they couldn't account for.

Because of their training in radio astronomy, they concluded that the radiation was left over from the "Big Bang," which many scientists now believe started the universe 15 billion years ago.

Penzias, who says of himself, "I go to shul, I eat kosher and I observe the Sabbath as much as I can," holds that the Big Bang theory does not contradict the biblical story of creation.

"If God did it, he did it elegantly, that is, naturally, something like a ballerina looking natural and effortless as she does a complicated spin. She doesn't gasp for breath."

"An omnipotent force would have to look natural, which means elegant," he added.



Ashdod mayor Arye Azulai, held by police for a week and a half on suspicion of bribe-taking, forgery and fraud, hugs his daughter yesterday after the Tel Aviv Magistrates' Court released him on NIS 50,000 bail. In freeing Azulai, Judge Amikam Flakow noted that a key witness in the case had retracted testimony he had given to the police. But the judge said it was not clear whether the testimony or the retraction should be believed. (PPA)

## Electrical link sought with Egypt

By BERNARD JOSEPHS  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Close cooperation between Egypt and Israel on electricity supplies may be on the agenda when Energy Minister Moshe Shahal visits Cairo at the invitation of his Egyptian counterpart.

An Energy Minister spokesman denied yesterday that there was a link between the scheme and Shahal's invitation, but ministry sources pointed out that officials from both sides have already met to discuss such cooperation.

Shahal revealed on Tuesday that he had been invited to Egypt and said he hoped in the long term for an agreement between Israel, Egypt and other countries in the region on

setting up an electricity grid such as exists in Europe.

An Energy Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the initial aim is for the Israeli and Egyptian grids to be linked so that they can sell and buy each other's excess capacity.

But the official said the entire scheme depends on a big improvement in the political atmosphere.

## Hospital sues ministry

By MENACHEM SHALEV

The Ezrat Nashim hospital filed suit yesterday in the Jerusalem District Court against the Health Ministry for withholding NIS 304,417 in psychiatric ward expenses it claimed the ministry had agreed to pay.

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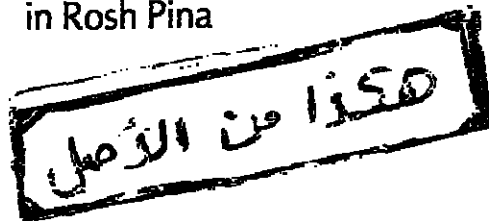
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## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hebrew U. to honour Spanish author Cela

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Leading Spanish Author Jose Manuel Cela is to receive an honorary doctorate from the Hebrew University tonight.

A university statement noted that Cela was "a life-long enemy of racism" who had demonstrated a "special affinity to the Jewish people and to Israel."

Among the eight others to receive honorary degrees at the university's convocation is top U.S. sociologist James Coleman.

Israeli Bible scholar Nehama Leibowitz is to receive a special award for Jewish education at the assembly.

### Hotline for children

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — A new telephone hotline for children and teenagers with problems was this week established by the National Parents' Association in cooperation with the Lions Club. The service, available 24 hours a day, is staffed by volunteer social workers, school counsellors, teachers, psychologists and other professionals. The number of the hotline is 03-221680.

### Swastikas found on Gush Halav synagogue

JISH (Tdm). — Seven swastikas were discovered yesterday on the 1,500-year-old Gush Halav synagogue near the Galilee Arab village.

The first of the painted swastikas was discovered by a group of Tel Aviv tourists, who reported it to the police. The police discovered six others, which they photographed and erased.

### Bill delays benefits

The government this week withdrew a bill that would have postponed by one month the payment of old-age pensions, children's allowances, and guaranteed-income benefits.

As part of the government's belt-tightening measures, the proposed bill delays payments of these pensions and allowances until the first day of the month after eligibility. Deputy Labour and Social Affairs Minister Raphael Pinhasi said. The estimated saving would be \$10m. a year.

The bill was sharply attacked by opposition MKs Chaim Grossman (Labour-Mafam) and Charlie Biton (Rakah), and Ora Namir (Alignment), chairman of the Labour and Social Affairs Committee, who urged Pinhasi to withdraw the bill.

### Tax breaks for ex-soldiers

MK Dov Shilansky (Likud-Herut) yesterday urged the Knesset to vote for benefits for discharged soldiers before they emigrate "rather than pay them twice as much as an incentive to bring them back afterwards."

Shilansky presented a bill to exempt discharged soldiers, after they marry, from purchase tax and VAT on refrigerators, washing machines and ovens.

Deputy Finance Minister Adiel Amoral opposed the bill because Treasury policy is to keep indirect taxes universal, without exemptions. MK Aharon Nahmias (Alignment), chairman of the session, deferred the vote.

### Kahane motion

For the first time, a government representative yesterday supported a motion by MK Meir Kahane (Kach).

Replying to motions for the agenda on the demographic threat to the survival of the Jewish people, presented by Avner Shaki (National Religious Party) and Kahane, Deputy Social Affairs Minister Pinhasi agreed that the Knesset hold a full debate on the subject.

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# Glatt kosher for all Golan moshavim open holiday village

By HELGA DUDMAN / Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE glatt kosher holiday village, Kinar, on the eastern shore of the Kinneret, whose official opening is today, has already been sold out for next Pessah. Reservations for the 120-room resort this summer are 70% of capacity, held low on purpose to keep rooms available for those not yet familiar with Kinar.

What is the reason for this cheering success, beyond such factors as an exceptionally friendly staff, beautiful situation, wonderful air, and the attractive look of a new, spacious, well-designed complex? Easy. Kinar, the tourism project of six religious Golan moshavim, fills an interesting niche in the tourism market: the growing clientele of Orthodox families who want a comfortable holiday their way - Shabbat according to Halacha, separate kitchens for men and women, and Glatt kosher food, for a start - and who have the means to pay for it.

The nearest thing till now has been a guest house at a religious kibbutz, but visitors at Kinar can enjoy the best of both worlds, with the fine sporting facilities at nearby Ramot easily accessible, as well as other Galilee attractions, from ostriches to Hammat Gader - except, of course, on Shabbat.

As the management is quick to point out, you don't have to be Orthodox to enjoy a stay at Kinar. In fact, groups of gentle tourists have already found their way to this "exclusive experience," where rooms are equipped with electronic timers to regulate the lights, and where no less than three shabbos goys are present. (Not all religious moshavim are comfortable with that particular phrase. In religion as well, *vive la difference*.)

The day of my visit, a UN officer stationed in Damascus and in Israel on holiday came by a second time to



Catering to a growing clientele of Orthodox families

Kinar, quite enchanted and thinking of arranging a group visit from over there.

Among observant guests, Israel's wide menu of varieties of religious experience and garb may be seen at Kinar - from knitted kippa worn with blue jeans to bearded and black-garbed, and back again to those interested simply in "tradition." As general manager Mordechai Schwartz puts it, "Non-Jewish or non-observant guests have the opportunity of experiencing the traditional joy of Jewish living. I

stress that this is an option, for all we ask is that all guests respect our standards."

A welcoming note for foreign guests, in English, requests that the kitchenettes be used in accordance with "the instructions and kashrut," though I am not sure this is explicit enough for the absolutely uninitiated. The note concludes, "Please dress casually but respectfully in the public areas and please refrain from smoking in public during Shabbat."

PHYSICALLY, the facilities are

nice in the mainstream of any modern "holiday village" concept, with TV and video room, banquet and meeting rooms, bar and coffee shop (for which pre-Shabbat vouchers may be purchased), children's playroom, and so on. (The presence of observant staff members on Shabbat is not considered a desecration.) All rooms are double, and planned with double thoughtfulness: because orthodox families tend to be large, every two rooms are paired, so they can be connected into a family unit, each unit equipped with a kitchen-

ette. The rooms are in 12 one-storey buildings of 10 rooms each, with one building designed especially to accommodate wheelchairs. And of course, more pride of place than normally has been given to synagogue and mikve.

But even more attractive than the physical layout is the unusually pleasant and friendly attitude of the staff, of whom 80 per cent come from the six moshavim involved (Keshet, Yonatan, Nov, Avnei Eitan, Ramat Magshimim, Alonci Bishan; the name "Kinar," incidentally, is an acronym of the initials of the first five).

All are young, and nearly all were working until recently in agriculture. But the poor financial situation of the moshavim, (the financing of agriculture being what it is) has led to the holiday village. I did not investigate the financing of this project, but personnel-wise, agriculture's loss is tourism's gain. I would go so far as to say that work with cows and crops makes for an excellent school of tourism. Hotel professionals are at Kinar to guide matters at the start.

Sports will include aerobic dancing (as everywhere, but separately for men and women), basketball, volleyball, and tennis. (Mixed doubles, I gather, will be permitted, even though the net does not achieve the proper separation.)

Evening entertainment is in line with the general orientation: films, of course, though possibly the less bloody ones, and lectures. Marketing Director Debby Atoun has plans for conferences not only on religious subjects - organic agriculture, for instance. Friday evenings usually feature lectures by religious leaders. Rabbis Waldheim and Druckman have been there, and Hanan Porath; the presence of Oz veShalom is not strong in these

parts. Incidentally, Anatoly Shecharansky paid a visit; he continues to be a remarkably brave man, the only one in the dining room without a kippa.

Because of the added costs of glatt kosher food and other facilities not usually available at hotels, I was told that prices are somewhat higher than at comparable facilities. But they do not seem at all out of line. Examples from the rate schedule: for Israelis, half board per person, weekdays, IS46.50, including vat. For foreign tourists, the rate in dollars is \$40 with breakfast, two in a room, regular season; \$50 high season (and weekends), \$10 added for half board. Special rates, as in all the world, for groups.

Since Orthodox families are blessed with many children, I asked Debby (herself the mother of five, a member of Keshet, and religious for 15 years) whether the place might not be noisier than usual, or whether there is something in the notion, widespread in secular society, that religious children are better behaved than the rowdy majority.

"No," she said to my great satisfaction, "it all depends on how they are brought up at home. It's pretty noisy here Saturdays," she added, "but our acoustics are good."

The tranquil scenery, one imagines, may prevent any conceivable altercation between followers of this rebbe and followers of that; but I am sure the admirable staff members (who have had to deal with the problem of members of the Jewish Underground at their moshavim) could cope with this one too.

The phenomenon of pilpul at a holiday village may bemuse many a secular guest; on the other hand, the glatt absence of any discotheque might be a huge attraction for many a humanist, as they are called.

## Stimulating experience

### MUSIC

MUSIC DAYS - Kibbutz Shefayim, Shavei, June 12-14

WHAT FEELS the misgivings about having our cultural festivals run simultaneously for a country Israel's size this is hardly a wise arrangement - the organizers of the annual Music Days at Kibbutz Shefayim should not, in all fairness, be faulted. There is a long-standing tradition, and the connection between Shavei, the arts and the kibbutz movement makes a great deal of sense.

What doesn't make sense, however, is their sloppy attitude toward the performers. The old, beaten-up piano with wobbly legs and pedals that sits on the stage at the very first sounds and the clattery air-conditioning, providing an unwelcome counterpoint to the music, inspired neither the musicians nor the audience.

This year's offerings were more forthcoming to dance lovers than to music buffs. One event, in fact, attempted to combine both. Held under the patronage of the Ambassador of Norway, "Dance and Music from Norway" featured a player of a folk fiddle, a *hardingelle*, a couple of dancers in national costumes and a pianist who played works by Edward Grieg.

The *hardingelle* proved a most delightful instrument, beautiful to look at and listen to, and Hank Buen handled it with wonderful freedom and competence.

The dancers, Tone Buen and Olav Sem, appeared rather out of place and character in the limited space at their disposal.

The piano sound of Kjell Baekkelund tended to percussiveness, especially in the left hand. If the pianist's point was to approximate the folksy character of the music, the result was unconvincing. With the lengthy narrations, rich in fact and detail, the whole presentation was better suited for an ethno-musicological conference than a festival.

THE JERUSALEM Madrigal Singers, too, devoted a large part of their programme to folk music. The ensemble - Ruti Tavor (soprano), Marianne Frager (mezzo-soprano), Dafna Liri (alto), Oded Azri (tenor) and Martin Collin (bass) - picked singularly attractive arrangements.

The presentations, if not always perfect, radiated sensitivity throughout. The singers showed a winning identification with the poetic content, and some numbers - the American spirituals and the Israeli *Hava Nagila* - had a genuine virtuoso spark.

Michael Melzer and friends gave a stimulating programme, bridging the baroque music and the jazz. Melzer's uncanny gift for switching hats from a competent scholar to an invigorated performer stood him in good stead.

In the old works, he had an admirable collaborator in Shalev Adel at the harpsichord, who also showed his soloist qualifications in three movements from the Bach French Suite in C minor.

Then on the modern front, Melzer joined the pianist Idit Zvi, the double-bass player Gabi Volei, and the percussionist Yossi Papo-Levy for a rousing rendition of Claude Bolling's Suite. Idit Zvi played with splendid mix of freedom and exactitude, while Melzer proved as compelling a jazz player as he was a baroque musician.

The baroque reappeared, forcefully, during the performance by the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra and the Kibbutz Artzi Choir, which closed this year's event. In the ever-popular *Seasons* by Vivaldi, Sidney Hardt took up the dual role of soloist and

conductor with an irresistible energy and instrumental brilliance.

The orchestra lent the violinist-conductor sympathetic support. The composer's *Gloria* allowed for yet another demonstration of the quality singing by the Kibbutz Artzi Choir. The soloists, Ruti Tavor and Marianne Frager, performed competently, even though the latter's part appeared at times too low for her voice, while the fast, loud vibration of Tavor's soprano blurred the clarity of pitch.

ELI KAREV

ISRAELI FESTIVAL - Musica Nova Consort, Lior Shambadal conducting with Emile Berendsen, mezzo-soprano and Dov Kaplan, narrator (Rabbi's Crown Auditorium, Jerusalem, June 11). Varese's "Octandre" for eight players, Helen Permut "From the Book of the Dead", Lior Shambadal's "Halleluiah", Schoenberg's "Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte", Op. 41; Yisroel Leif: "A Place of Fire", Xenakis "Chimera".

FAITHFUL to the declared purpose of fostering contemporary and Israeli compositions, the Musica Nova Consort compiled this second programme. Two of the non-Israeli works, Varese's *Octandre* (1923) and Xenakis's *Phlegma* (1975), were, however, merely repeat performances, and the only new item in this category was Schoenberg's *Ode* for narrator, piano and string quartet (1942). If this body of 15 musicians is to justify its existence, it should continuously renew its repertoire and shape it daringly and imaginatively.

Of the three Israeli works, it was Yisroel Leif's *A Place of Fire*, a setting of a poem by the Hebrew poet Zeldi, that by far made the most rewarding impression. Set for voice and a mixed instrumental ensemble, the music reveals not only compositional skill, but also an affectionate nature which does not fail to strike a sympathetic chord. The vocal part is treated as an instrument woven into the fabric, and poses immense difficulties, which Emile Berendsen overcame.

Shambadal's *Heinleider* for voice and three clarinets recall the expressionism of the Twenties, and did not evoke any particular reaction. Helen Permut's *From the Book of the Dead*, a setting of a poem by Leah Goldberg for voice and seven instruments, seems to be a transitional score, which we hope might lead eventually to a more complete integration of its fashionable modernistic elements.

The performances of Varese and Xenakis were as brilliant as they had been at the group's first presentation. Schoenberg, too, seemed well done, though narrator Dov Kaplan did not always assert himself strongly enough above the instrumental part. Of the Israeli works, it seemed that at least two of them needed more thorough preparation.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Van Leer Quartet - Yigal Tanch, Rima Kamshinsky, violin; Yael Kamshinsky, viola; Alexander Kamshinsky, cello (Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation - June 16. All-Music programme: Quartet in D.K.57; Quartet in F.K.59).

THIS ENSEMBLE'S promising appearances during the season apparently led its members to overreach themselves. To present Mozart's last three string quartets in one concert requires long-term collaboration and a certain maturity leading to unanimity of purpose and sound character, which every string quartet develops according to its members and their collective attitude. This foursome is still quite far from reaching these goals as became evident in this programme. Furthermore, the last quartet, K.590, had just been performed by their visiting Alban Berg Quartet from Vienna in such exemplary fashion that one cannot avoid making comparisons, as unfair as they may be.

For Mozart, the Van Leer Quartet employed too much force. Aggravated by the newly improved acoustics of the auditorium, the sound was too compact and strong, accents too emphasized, phrasing too earth-bound (if not pedestrian) and collaboration too laboured - precision should be felt but not be obvious. There also seemed to have been an undesirable undercurrent of personal tensions present.

YOHANAN BOEHM

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# THE WORLD AT LARGE

## Nasa vows to resume launches

### Agency acts to polish tarnished image

MIGUEL ACOCA/Washington

NASA, THE once proud U.S. agency, has vowed to resume launching manned and unmanned vehicles as soon as possible in the wake of a highly critical presidential commission report on slipshod practices and dangerous shortcuts that irretrievably led to the explosion of the Challenger shuttle last January and to an indefinite postponement of militarily crucial shuttle flights.

The delays caused by the Challenger disaster, which killed the seven astronauts aboard, and the subsequent explosion of unmanned rockets carrying satellites that would have gone into space aboard the shuttle, have set back America's space program at least until next summer and will affect President Reagan's pet program, the Strategic Defense Initiative (popularly called "Star Wars"), as well as the launching of Pentagon spy and communication satellite programs and civilian communication satellites.

Also on hold is the ambitious American space station, which depended on the shuttle as its vehicle to haul components and astronauts into space. The delay leaves the U.S. trying to catch up with the Soviet Union, whose space station is already in orbit and under construction.

The sweeping reforms in Nasa's management, the re-design of shuttle hardware and the tightening of shuttle safety procedures recommended by the commission will no doubt be costly and time-consuming and have already opened the way for European and Chinese unmanned rockets to get an even larger share of

the profitable civilian satellite business.

The commission, which dealt principally with the causes of the shuttle accident and Nasa's flawed procedures, left unresolved crucial questions on future operations of the shuttle and the future of the entire American civilian and military space programs.

These questions include whether the remaining three vehicles can meet the military requirements for the shuttle, whether to restrict the shuttle to military and scientific launches, how to accelerate the creation of a fleet of conventional unmanned rockets and advanced space planes, and how to stimulate private industry to get into the launching of satellites.

AFTER CHALLENGER exploded, Nasa and the Pentagon fell back on old and presumably reliable Titan rockets, which were scarce because production was curtailed when the shuttle was selected as America's principal military and civilian launch vehicle. But the Titans failed, too, and plans to employ the Centaur rocket, which is propelled by volatile liquid hydrogen, are still being studied.

The White House is debating whether to spend the billions that a new shuttle to replace the Challenger would cost, and it is studying the



Joe Kilminster, the Morton Thiokol official who signed the Challenger launch authorization, displays an O-ring before an investigative panel.

implications of the report, which would return the shuttle to the status of an experimental vehicle in need of changes, thus ending the idea of the shuttle as a safe vehicle for civilians and as a commercial enterprise for civilian payloads.

The report angered a few Congressmen, some of whom feel that

Nasa engineers should be prosecuted for criminal negligence for launching Challenger and causing the fiery death of seven astronauts despite eight years of warnings—the last just hours before Challenger was launched—that the O-ring seals in the solid fuel booster rockets were unsafe.

President Reagan and the commission, obviously interested in resuming space launches and in restoring Nasa's shattered morale and tarnished image, rejected any idea of prosecution as against the national interest. But some relatives of the dead astronauts reportedly are consulting lawyers and have not discarded the idea of legal action against Nasa.

Senator Ernest Hollings went further in trying to pin down the blame for pressuring Nasa to launch Challenger, despite warnings that launching on that cold January 28 morning at the Kennedy Space Center was like playing Russian roulette with the lives of the astronauts on board.

He annoyed commission chairman William Rogers with repeated questions on a widely circulated rumor that the White House had pressured Nasa to launch on schedule because the president, who was giving his State of the Union address that day, wanted to talk to the astronauts during his speech.

Rogers told the senator to produce evidence or stop repeating the rumor. "There isn't one scintilla of evidence... if you can prove it, I'll come back here and apologize."

To cope with critics and the future, Nasa's top management has been changed. Engineers who ignored warnings about the shuttle's dangerous components have been dismissed or re-assigned. It still remains to be seen whether the agency can overcome the hubris and illusions that led it down the path to disaster.

(London Observer Service)

## When press turns on, royal family becomes prime-time 'soap'

LAURENCE MARKS/London

THERE ARE two types of loyal Englishmen; those whose hearts are stirred by the impending nuptials of the queen's second son, Prince Andrew, to Miss Sarah Ferguson; and those who are at this moment feverishly booking flights to the more remote Mediterranean islands in the perhaps vain hope of escaping the media blizzard that is already blowing about our ears.

The former greatly exceed the latter in numbers, but not in intensity of feeling.

For the benefit of readers beyond these shores, it is necessary to explain the basic rule of British mass-circulation newspaper reporting of the royal family. This is that they should be treated—deliberately, consistently and not without a certain inventive flair—as if they were either stars of, or characters in, a prime-time TV soap opera.

The principals in the cast are: Prince Philip, Prince Charles and Princess Diana, Prince Andrew and Miss Ferguson, Princess Anne (the queen's daughter), Princess Margaret (the queen's sister) and Prince Michael of Kent, a good-looking Australian blonde married to one of the queen's cousins.

In real life, they are public-spirited, traditionalist, mostly good-natured, unexceptional people of the English upper class, part of that now quite small segment of the population that can still afford to live in large houses and employ servants. Their most significant public function is as figureheads, and sometimes as useful publicists, of various philanthropic enterprises.

But philanthropy makes dull headlines. In order to dramatize them, therefore, the press has allotted each of them a distinctive role in the family serial.

Prince Philip is the stern father-figure with brusque nautical mannerisms, choleric in his youth but mellowing in late middle age. Prince Charles is the intellectual of the family, a sort of permanent student like Trefimov in *The Cherry Orchard*. He is interested in music, literature, architecture and social theory. Definitely an eccentric. Princess Diana is the Sugar Plum Fairy, flawless in demeanour, but with a dash of rebellious spirit that is not normally found in nursery-tale princesses who are a somewhat insipid bunch.

PRINCE ANDREW is the madcap rake, a tribulation to his sorrowing mother, but now being redeemed by the optimistic Miss Ferguson. Mary, the man today and change his way tomorrow, as they sang in *Gipsy and Dolls*.

Princess Anne used to be a baddy, possibly because of her imprudent habit of making rude remarks to photographers who hung around at water jumps waiting for her to fall off her horse. But—for some reason that is still unclear to connoisseurs—she was recast some years ago as a goody, and is nowadays almost always photographed smiling benevolently at under-nourished children in the Third World.

Princess Margaret is a sympathetic figure, crossed in love. Princess Michael's role is that of the socially ambitious outsider, not quite top-drawer, who has married above her station into a grand family—a middle-class girl whom we snobs can safely deride.

These eight are expected to carry the story-line. It may seem strange that the queen herself should not be among them. She is mentioned fre-

quently, of course, but rather in the way of those characters in Greek tragedy whose offstage doings are reported at second hand. It is hard to explain this. It may be that some residual respect for the monarchy stays the hand of the tabloid chroniclers. It may be that the convention that the queen's private conversation is not normally reported robs the scriptwriters of the material they need to build a character. Whatever the reason, she is not really an active figure in the soap opera.

Right? Right? We are now ready to study the latest episode.

"Amazing Royal Interview." RANDY ANDY? "No, he has never been in trouble," says Philip. (*Daily Express* front-page lead.)

What's this? Never been in trouble? Never? Not even with "former soft porn movie star Koo Stark and model Vicki Hodge?"

PRINCE PHILIP said in an interview with *Women's Own* magazine: "I'm delighted he's getting married but not because I think it will keep him out of trouble because, in fact, he's never been in trouble in the sense the popular press would have it." End of story. Somewhat disappointingly after the inch-high headlines. One would have liked something more circumstantial, case-histories analysed and refuted, and so forth.

Never mind. The class will now examine the front page of the *Star*: RANDY ANDY LECTURES NATION ON MORALS. "I fear for the young." That sounds more promising.

Prince Andrew—once dubbed Randy Andy as he dated a string of beautiful girls—delivered a lecture on morals to the nation yesterday... in a speech he wrote himself. Andrew told city businessmen: "Moral pollution may well be a strong phrase to use, but I feel it is justified. Particularly when you look at the amount of gratuitous violence purveyed on television." Oh, violence. What a let-down!

Students will please turn to the centrefold: "SARAH'S LOOKING FOR LOVE." Sarah Ferguson's stepmother has given a remarkable insight into the heart of a future princess. In her first newspaper interview, a picture emerges of a girl who is far more complex than the ever-smiling, sun-kissed redhead who joked with Prince Andrew on TV about how her fondness for profit-oriented bad boys had drawn them together... And Mrs. Ferguson is just as anxious to put the record straight on Sarah's previous boyfriends. Sarah has never been flippant in matters of the heart, but wanted to form deep, caring bonds.

Let us finally glance at the grave, grey columns of the *Daily Telegraph* where Prince Philip's 65th birthday is being celebrated: "Upstaged by his children and the forgotten man of the royal family... His job requires the ceremonial tasks faithfully and with real conviction. If he does no more, he is caricatured as a parasite. If he is too active, he is accused of interfering... If he speaks in platitudes, he is denounced as a bore. If his remarks are pointed, he is sure to get into trouble..."

Will Philip say something tactless at the royal wedding? Will Fergie tame Andy? Will Koo Stark crash the party? What time is the next flight to western Sicily?

(London Observer Service)

## Brazil mobilizes to rescue the street children

RICHARD WADDINGTON/Brasilia

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD Leonardo Albino de Silva scrapes a living on the streets of the northern Brazilian city of Recife selling ice cream, but he dreams of being an airline pilot.

Leonardo is one of an estimated several million children who work, beg or steal to survive.

He was also among 400 children who descended on the futuristic capital Brasilia recently for the first national conference of street chil-

dren to draw attention to their plight.

Camped out in tents in Brasilia Park, they held three days of discus-

sions on the problems of family, work, health and violence.

"We hoped that the children, through their meetings, would come to see that they are not alone and that there are others with just the same problems throughout the country," said one of the organizers, Father Ramiro Amigo.

The presence of the children in Brasilia, where they paid a boisterous visit to the Brazilian Congress, would also serve to heighten public awareness of "this national tragedy," he said.

The national foundation for children's well-being (Fundabem) calculates that around 36 million children suffer severe economic hardship, with probably seven million living in a state of virtual abject poverty.

"The exact figures are not important. The magnitude of the problem is such that no formal, governmental programme could take care of these children," said Francisco Pelucio of the United Nations' Children's Fund.

Fundabem can cater for only 427,000 children in its institutions. The national movement for street children emerged in 1982 to make up for the deficiencies of the official system.

The movement, which was responsible for organizing the conference with financial support from Unicef and Fundabem, now has more than 350 working groups around the country.

FATHER RAMIRO said the number of children affected rose sharply in the early 1980s as a result of five years of drought in the backward northeast and deflationary economic policies adopted by the previous military-led government to deal with Brazil's heavy foreign debt.

The story the children tell is one of poverty, broken homes, drunken, sick or unemployed parents and police harassment.

"Why are children punished when they do wrong, but nothing happens to the police when they beat us?" the

children asked two senators who met them in Congress.

"Because there are still many injustices. But meetings like this one can help correct them," replied one senator to a round of jeers.

Elisio Manuel de Lima says he is 15, though he looks much younger. One of seven children living in a two-room house in Recife, he has been working since he was seven, cleaning shoes, making ice cream, anything that brings in money.

WHAT CHILDREN need is more houses, more schools and more food, he says, adding: "We should have enough time to study so we can become somebody in life."

Sixteen-year-old Ralf da Silva from Sao Paulo lives on the street, and says he feels at home there. Black and unemployed, he admits that to survive sometimes it is necessary to steal.

"No one gives anything to us for free," he says.

With so many Brazilians condemned to a life of misery or extreme hardship, it is inevitable that children end up on the street, said Father Ramiro Secchi.

Secchi, an Italian priest who has lived in Brazil for 20 years, said that once on the street, these children face a cycle in which the odd they tend to lead to more serious crimes.

Father Ramiro blames "unrestrained capitalism" and the lack of sharing in a "society which calls itself Christian but is not" for the problem of street children.

Any solution must involve profound changes in the country's economic and political structure, but in the meantime simply clearing the children from the streets won't work, he said.

The children are there because they need to work and any aid project has to recognize that fact, he said.

"If you lock them away in institutions, they just learn to become criminals. We help them to become citizens," he said. (Reuter)

Upper Galilee Regional Council  
Ministry of Education and Culture  
Public Council for Culture and the Arts  
Israel Broadcasting Authority

### CHAMBER MUSIC IN UPPER GALILEE, 1986

Beit Ha'am - Kfar Blum, August 3-9

Violin: Yigal Tunes (Israel Quartet), Raphael Marcus (Israel Quartet), Elav Priel, Ora Shiran (Israel Chamber Orchestra), Gil Sharon (Holland), Viola: Alar Arad (Cleveland Quartet), Yossi Gutman (West Germany), Zeev Steinberg (Israel Quartet), Gilad Karni, Cello: Cestlin Ilea-meier (Philharmonia Hungarica), Doron Toubler (Israel Sinfonietta, Beersheba), Raz Cohen, Alexander Kaganovsky (Israel Quartet), Double Bass: Gabriel Volé (Israel Philharmonic Orchestra), Guitarist and (Israel Quartet), Donat Salomon (Britain), Piano: Evelyn Brancard (USA), Prina Saltzman, Jonathan Zak, Idith Zvi, Clarinet: Eli Eban (Israel Philharmonic Orchestra), Flute: Uri Shoham (Israel Philharmonic Orchestra), Horn: Robert Pade (Philharmonia Hungarica), Bassoon: Uzi Shalev, Trumpet: Ilan Eshed, Percussion: Gene Cipriani (Israel Chamber Orchestra), Chen Zimbalista, Singers: Lily Tunes (Soprano), Mira Zakai (Contralto), Wynford Evans (Tenor - Britain), Michael Rippon (Baritone - Britain), Harpsichord: Zami Ravid.

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## FEATURES

**MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S** grandfather, Rabbi Nahum of Chernobyl (1752-1798), founded a hassidic line in the small Ukrainian village now infamous for the breakdown of a Soviet nuclear reactor.

In Chernobyl, Rabbi Nahum became known as "the Small Bead," after the founder of Hassidism, Israel Baal Shem-Tov, one of whose disciples he was. In Chernobyl he wrote the influential hassidic work, *Maor Elnayim*. From Chernobyl seven of his eight grandsons set forth to speak of God in places with names like Triske, Skvire and Toline, their message of hope carried on the wind in concentric circles throughout the Ukraine.

Like the town to which they are linked by their origins, the Twersky hassidic courts were changed forever by their passage through the terrible and wondrous events of the 20th century, in which Jews fought revolutions, went to Auschwitz, split the atom and re-established a Jewish state in the Land of Israel.

The link between the recent tragedy, so resonantly powerful in its implications, and the small hassidic village remembered by a diminishing number of descendants, joins different maps of reality. The space is the same, but the time, Chernobyl is separated by both time and purpose. Surely we could profit from thinking about a moment poignant enough to pierce the mists between the two.

To see Chernobyl on the maps of every newspaper and magazine, at the centre of concentric circles of radioactivity carried on the wind throughout the world; to hear its name on the lips of presidents and commissars — this was more than just another surprise from history's infinite bag of tricks.

Assimulating the news about Chernobyl, a great majority of the human race experienced a foreboding of the first shared nightmare of destruction since the rainbow ended the flood. It

# Chernobyl duality

DAVID TWERSKY

drove home what Jonathan Shell has called "the dread of nuclear doom" and Abba Eban, "the shadow of vulnerability" in which "human life goes forward."

Tracking the radioactive cloud, standing in the unusually late rain, one didn't have to be a weatherman to hear the questions in the wind: about the fragility of the evolutionary foundations of contemporary technological society; about whether our civilization can survive the level of its development, in which it may wipe itself out while performing radical surgery on its smallest identifiable component parts. "Is it possible," Bertrand Russell once asked, "for a scientific society to continue to exist, or must such a society inevitably bring itself to destruction?"

THINKING ABOUT the vanished Chernobyl, I heard again the stories of a spiritual nobility which could only survive in the telling of the passage from czarist autocracy to Bolshevism, Nazi and Soviet totalitarianism. Isaac Babel mentions the Chernobyl court in one of his riding-with-the-cossacks tales. A great uncle's wedding reappears as a scene in F.I. Singer's *Yoshe Kalb*. Skvire has been transformed into a New York hassidic suburb, New Square. My father's personal passage from a world governed by czarist and hassidic authorities through the Russian Civil War to Weimar Germany and finally the United States — his late brother ultimately moved to Israel — individualizes the theme.

The location of both the reactor and the hassidic court in Chernobyl does not merely oppose spiritual and

material conceptions of life. It illuminates the paradox of the universality of parochialism and the parochialism of the universal. It suggests the underlying unity of knowledge and belief, science and religion, spirit and matter. It emphasizes contrasting ideas of power, human responsibility and accountability.

But most forcefully, the Chernobyl duality underlines the ironic

**'A day will come when the Messiah will speak to you, and you will not understand him either'**

proposition that if peace in the post-nuclear world is now hostage to the threat of that world's destruction; if, in Churchill's famous phrase, "survival (is) the twin brother of annihilation," the fate of the Chernobyl Jews testifies eloquently to the failure of the major alternative. Jewish powerlessness did not save anyone from the killing squads. The flight from power is no guarantee of life. Their spiritual elevation corrupted by a prolonged isolation from historical responsibility, many Jews walked unbelieveably into the death camps, without ever understanding the

black cloud sweeping them away.

THE PASSAGE of the Jews from that extreme of exile powerlessness to the power-supply side of the modern political experience emphasizes the unusual changes which modern technologies have wrought. If absolute power has increased our vulnerability absolutely, our weakness and vulnerability may conceal our greatest strength. If, after Auschwitz, Jews resolved to be powerful like other nations, after Hiroshima other nations have become vulnerable like the Jews.

There have been numerous other symbolic flash points of greater or lesser degrees of intensity before Chernobyl. The cumulative effect of their "spiritual radioactivity" has, in part, shaped the most rigorous thinking and informed the moral struggles of the ages.

Moses, to cite one example, heard the voice of God in a bush which burned and was not consumed — an image of eternal energy forever changing into itself speaking to a solitary figure about freedom and responsibility.

We surely have obligations to both our past and our future to listen to and try to wrest meaning from the babble of history unfolding within and without us. Chernobyl might not be the expression of a higher purpose making itself accessible; but in the strange twining of events we may glimpse a deeper meaning to the complex and interwoven threads of time and space, nuclear energy and spiritual mysticism, past and future.

My great-grandfather's grandfather, Nahum of Chernobyl, living in the shadow of a still unimagined nuclear reality, said: "Brothers, lis-

ten to my words, even if you don't understand them. A day will come when the Messiah will speak to you, and you will not understand him either. You may as well get used to it."

Albert Einstein, who might have appreciated the duality of Chernobyl, wrote that "Cosmic religious feeling is the strongest and noblest motive for scientific research (and) takes the form of a rapturous amazement at the harmony of natural law, which reveals an intelligence of such superiority that, compared with it, all the systematic thinking and acting of human beings is an utterly insignificant reflection."

Even an "utterly insignificant reflection" on the "harmony of natural law" revealed in the Chernobyl duality might raise to consciousness truths about ourselves we did not know before or have long ago forgotten.

• That great, tender loving-kindness must attend the service of the human spirit and a terrible and patient care govern the search for energy — for life — for our civilization expanding from within atoms to the stars.

• That the edge of the bottomless abyss we walk along blindfolded runs through Chernobyl not once, but twice — through the choices we face about our civilization and its future, and through the human soul.

• That the end can come at the beginning and that the most distant and unknown space may be home.

• That the voice beyond time within the nuclear fire is the single cry of the lives we have borrowed from the past and the lives within us we owe the future.

This is our heritage from our grandfather's grandfather in Chernobyl. This is our legacy from Chernobyl to our grandchildren's grandchildren.

The writer is the editor of *Spectrum*, the Israel Labour Movement monthly.

# Hot and cold newspaper war

ALEXANDER ZVIELLI

A TOP EXECUTIVE of publishing tycoon Rupert Murdoch's newspaper group claimed recently he was convinced that sacked printers were behind the fire which overnight engulfed a south London warehouse owned by the company. "I have no doubt about that," Bruce Matthews, managing director of News International, said in a TV interview filmed while over 6,000 print workers sacked by Murdoch demonstrated close to the scene of the blaze.

One wonders how many trees had to be cut down to supply the paper for such ugly fireworks. Over \$5 million worth of newsprint went up in smoke.

Israel may be proud of the fact that the hot and cold newspaper technology war over the introduction of computerized newspaper technology was avoided here, the transition being achieved almost painlessly only a short while ago.

But the hot metal versus cold technology war continues in Britain. Printers are injured and arrested in daily scuffles. The struggle goes on, just as it went in U.S. and Canada a few years earlier, and it is difficult not to feel deep sympathy and understanding for all those former colleagues of mine, linotypists and stonecutters, who seem to be unable to accept the fact that the world moves on, new techniques replace the old and no one can stop the turning wheels of progress. Perhaps Israel should serve as an example that the change-over techniques could be introduced in a more humane and thoughtful manner.

BUT IT is also true that old soldiers never die. And as I was once myself a hot metal-technique addict, my heart continues to feel for all those who find it difficult to abandon the privileges and positions that type setters, from the days of Gutenberg to that of Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, held in the past. I vividly remember my own battles, the days when the most advanced type-setting method was to use a monotype or linotype. We punched the keys, the linotype wheels turned round and round and the editorial copy was turned into nice lead slugs, which later soaked up the ink, kissed the smooth white rolls of paper and produced the daily newspaper.

Daily newspaper production was a constant war with the elements. The lead had to be heated for several hours, to soften it to our requirements. Even a short breakdown in the supply of electric current played havoc with this process, which we all remember used to happen in Jerusalem quite frequently. The whole typesetting movement would be halted mercilessly and we would wait miserably. The hot lead ruled our lives, even if the newspaper-reading public hardly knew about it.

But inside the printing press, the hot lead was our king and ruler. We anxiously watched the clock as we

heated it up and cooled it off again, building up the columns, carrying the heavy stuff around in order to have the paper printed on time, distributed properly and delivered to our avid readers in time for breakfast every morning.

THEN the linotypes died one after another and the revolution began. They were easily and speedily replaced by funny-looking, square, modest boxes. You put a typed sheet in and out came a ready column, fashioned to your heart's desire. The cold print was faultless: it had none of lead's weakness under incessant pressure. The cold letters never broke and they spoke to you triumphantly with their 100 per cent graphical clarity. The lead, linotype, intertypes and monotypes were no longer worth the metal they were made of and went into oblivion, the cold print ruling supreme. We learned new names like Photon or OCR (Optical Character Reader) and were pleasantly surprised by the new era of clean air, absence of lead fumes and the clattering noise of the by now outdated printing machinery.

The modern printing house became a clean, efficient and healthy laboratory of the printed word. Gone were the print-stained overalls. The long, iron tongs with which one handled the lead were replaced by cutting knife and scissors, glue and stickers.

Computers improved or frequently replaced one's former skills and experience. They split the words in a most imaginative manner, frequently squeezing in a letter when it was hardly possible to add one before. They made all of us skilled specialists serving the new gods of the computer age.

BUT the newspaper production war still continues. New techniques emerge and are applied daily. A computer can set up in a day what would have taken men years to perform. The sky is the limit and the "no hands" technique has become a general rule. Soon our editorial staff will consult their video screens and push buttons to produce a neat, modern newspaper.

All that remain are memories, some of them bitter and some of them sweet. And insofar as I am concerned, I still remember showing our printing press to thousands of interested newcomers. I still cherish the photograph of me explaining my linotype machine to the late Pinhas Sapir. And I am willing to instruct the new generation whenever they wish to visit the Israeli Printing Museum.

A revolution is almost complete, the era which started with Gutenberg 500 years ago is almost over. Israel's experience teaches that the complicated process of converting from hot to cold print may be carried out in a humane and computerized manner.

The writer is the director of The Jerusalem Post archives.

## 'Ladies requested not to have children in the bar'

Nino Lo Bello reports on the Russian approach to the English language

LEAVING POLITICS aside, including any Reagan-Gorbachev dialogues, the Soviets keep a welcome mat out for American tourists all year long, because of those oh-so-lovable dollar bills. If you plan a trip to Moscow or Leningrad, be ready for Russia's war on words, because the Marxists are crossing s-words with the King's English. The battlefields are the hotels and restaurants of the USSR and its satellites.

Here's a sample that got jotted down in my notebook while my wife and I were on a Soviet cruise ship sailing down the Danube River into the Black Sea. An official notice posted inside our cabin door, intended to offer us instructions in case of any emergency during the trip, read: "Holding apparatus in emergency should maintain about the bottom and meet behind. Elee then to the indifferent lifesaving shippers obediencing the in-

structs of the vessel chef." The Soviets are good at double-talk, but that double-talk dandy beats anything else.

Or does it? At Yalta, the crowded summer resort on the Black Sea, my wife copied down these beachside instructions, compliments of the minister of tourism, who must have lost some pages in his Russian-English dictionary: "It is Prohibited In All Cases That Men Or Women Dress, To Change The Street Suit Or Dress By The Bath Suit And Contrary. All Nudity In Correction. On The Same Aspect That Not Be In Accord With Tradition And Good-Liking. What Is Published To Be Known And Accomplished. The Minister."

The next thing the Russians launched at us was a missive about their ice cream (a type which one of their

ambassadors to Washington brought back from the U.S. and which Kremlin dieticians copied fairly successfully). On the wrapper of a gummy but very yummy cone, we were privileged to be told:

"Do not taste our Ice Cream when it is too hard. Please continue your conversation until the Ice Cream grows into a softer. Be adhering this advertisement you will fully appreciate the wonderful Soviet Ice Cream."

Whether Boris intends to conquer the world or not, one thing he will never conquer is English — or, as the ruskies often write it, "inglish" — because it has conquered him. Now try this one for size, with thanks to the lobby in our hotel here in Moscow:

"The passenger must get free the room before two o'clocks of the day they are abandoning in other case, as the passenger fracture the day and must the administration pay for full."

Or this one: "Ladies are requested not to have children in the bar."

THE EAGER fractured-English hunter won't be disappointed when he goes from one Iron Curtain country to another. Not to be outdone by anybody in this dialect materialism, the Hungarians once handed me a printed folder regarding an international sporting event I was attending in Budapest. However they put it,

though, they left no doubt what they meant:

"Sports in the rotting capitalistic countries are the declared enemy of the Socialist athletes who consider it their duty to worth the superiority of the Socialist races. Yet we wish you good luck. Our applause will be as enthusiastic, but mind that this applause is never delivered to the capitalistic system, of which we have our own views."

As if that weren't enough for the Magyars, in many of their plush hotel rooms, you're likely to read the warning: "All rooms not denounced by twelve o'clock will be paid for twice."

Hungary has a dilly on its visor, that blithely says: "Your answers should be typewritten or printed in case of handwriting."

In Prague, a Yank gets the impression the Czechs have never bothered to double-check their translation of a sign in the Czechoslovakian state tourist office advertising: "Take one of our horse-driven city tours — we guarantee no miscarriages."

And East Berlin Reds don't seem to have any red faces over this one spotted in a hotel cloakroom: "PLEASE HANG YOURSELF HERE." Yugoslavia also gets into the act with a "Do Not Disturb" sign that tell you on the back what to do with it: "RIGHT TURN TOWARD

### IMMEDIATE OUTSIDE

Strolling through the heart of Warsaw, you can buy "U.S. Ham Burgers," and for the British tourists there's even a cafe that serves "Five O'Clock Tea At All Hours."

Elevators seem to be another Communist weak point, and I've already started a special dossier on them. Belgrade gave me a good start in a state-owned skyscraper hotel with:

"1. To move the cabin push button of wishing floor. 2. If the cabin should enter more persons, each one should press button of wishing floor. Driving is then going alphabetically by natural order. 3. Burton retaining pressed position shows received command for visiting station."

In yet another Yugo hotel, elevators: "Let us know about an inefficiency as well as feaking on the service. Our utmost will improve it."

Bulgarian elevators put on a show, too, as witness one charmer in a Sofia hotel which announced:

"ATTENTION PLEASE Automatic Doors They Open By Themselves. If nothing else, a sign like this gives you a good lift."

But of all the tricky translations I've collected in the Communist world, perhaps this one deserves a full 10 on the meter — I found it on the elevator door of a Rumanian hotel:

"The lift is being fixed for the next days. During that time we regret that you will be unbearable."

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# When taking a bite can give a boost

Popular economic theory redesigns the paycheck

PINHAS LANDAU / Post Financial Reporter

THERE CAN surely be few things more boring to most people than a new economic theory. Not for nothing is the profession known as the "dismal science," and most of the books that insiders might hail as breakthroughs do not usually become best-selling material, nor do they command interest outside the profession. They are very unlikely to stir widespread intellectual ferment, much less to inspire editorials in such opinion-moulders as *The New York Times*.

Meet, then, *The Share Economy*, a book containing a new economic theory that has done all the aforementioned things, and more. It is the brainchild of Professor Martin Weitzman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been widely acclaimed as the most important advance in economic thought since John Maynard Keynes's *General Theory*, published in the 1930's, and one of the mainstays of economic theory and policy-making ever since.

Weitzman recently visited Israel under the auspices of the Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress, meeting with the press, fellow economists, businessmen and the Histadrut, and explaining to all of them what his "share economy" is and how it might solve the greatest economic problem of our time — stagflation.

The stagflation dilemma, as it has emerged over the last 20 years, is that it is becoming impossible to have low unemployment and low inflation simultaneously. Each one of these desirable ends can be obtained individually — but at the expense of the other. This reflects the state of what is called macro-economic management, meaning the applied version of Keynesian and post-Keynesian theories of how to stimulate or cool the level of economic activity. What we can't seem to do is resolve the two.

"My point is that macro-economic problems are traceable back to

labour payments," says Weitzman — and that the particular problem in the labour market is that nominal wages are very averse to falling. This is hardly news — in fact, Keynes was well aware of the problem — but in recent decades the "rigidities" in the labour market in many Western countries have come to dominate other problems, and frustrate their solution by previously-accepted methods.

Weitzman therefore proposes "the share economy" as a variant of capitalism, which he believes to be superior to the current version. Instead of the Keynesian approach based on manipulating financial aggregates (which is what all the macro-economists have been busy doing for the last half-century), the share economy seeks to make wages more flexible by linking them to the performance of the individual firm or entity that pays them.

IN ESSENCE, the share economy is a form of profit-sharing. It proposes that each worker's wages comprise two elements: One, the larger part, being a fixed wage along the current pattern. The other, which could be 20-30 per cent in most cases, would be a fixed fraction of the firm's profits, or gross revenues, or any other suitable measure of performance.

This would end the system that wages are paid irrespective of the condition and fate of the firm. It would also have the advantage of getting labour, both on the individual and collective plane, involved in profitability and productivity. But Weitzman sees much greater advantages than that for his system.

In the employment field, there

would be an entirely new structure, because the share economy works in a fundamentally different way to the wage-economy. The base-wage would be reduced from its current level to, say, 75 per cent of that amount, and the marginal cost of labour — i.e. the cost of an extra worker to the firm — would fall accordingly. The extra pay or bonus would be conditional on profits and would not be part of the cost calculation.

Take an extreme example, where the basic wage is zero and the entire pay packet is based on the firm's revenue. This is obviously unworkable, but serves to illustrate the principle. If the cost of an auto worker for GM is \$24 per hour then the company will continue hiring workers so long as the extra contribution each one makes (the "marginal added value") is above that amount. In fact, the added revenue achieved from the hour's work must be higher, to cover other costs of the firm — say \$36 all told. The new contract therefore says that workers get two-thirds of the average revenue generated. Since two-thirds of gross revenue goes to the workforce, both workers and managements are interested in boosting revenues and in expanding employment rather than laying off workers. When demand turns down and revenues decline, they will respond by trying to reduce prices rather than the number of workers, because pay will drop automatically in line with those lower revenues, so that wage costs have been cut directly and across-the-board rather than through chopping part of the workforce and saving their wages. Firings have in any case become very expensive, both to

the firm and to governments, in terms of severance and unemployment pay, and that is why firms often prefer or are persuaded to keep on workers that they can't really afford. In the share economy, that phenomenon would not exist.

The outcome would be a system with built-in cost controls, since there would be a need to cut prices rather than employment. Inflation would thus automatically be held in check — not necessarily with total success, but with a reasonable prospect thereof. The system would be geared toward employing more people and keeping prices down, hence its advantages over the current one.

IF ALL this sounds Utopian, Weitzman makes the valid point that practical versions of profit-sharing economies already exist, most notably in Japan, Korea and Taiwan — which just happen to be the most successful economies over the last 10-15 years. In Japan, for instance, three-quarters of the average worker's pay is basic and the remainder comes from bonuses which are profit-oriented. The total amount of bonuses is about 10 per cent of GNP, which is a large chunk than that taken by profits. In Korea and Taiwan the bonuses are smaller but more directly linked to profits, since Japanese workers receive some bonus in almost any event.

Statistical studies seem to confirm that this system helps to stabilize the macro-economy and the record of these countries in the wake of the oil crises of the 1970's and accompanying turbulence, speaks for itself. In Europe, which is plagued by high unemployment to a much greater degree than the U.S. and certain-

ly than the Pacific economies, share economy-type ideas are being considered, most notably in the UK.

In the last British budget, Chancellor Nigel Lawson introduced the concept officially, offering multi-billion pound tax break schemes for companies interested in profit-sharing programmes. The Alliance grouping of Liberals and Social Democrats is strongly in favour, the Conservatives are reportedly coming round to the idea more and more, and Labour and the unions have not said no. It should be remembered that the primary cost of the share system is to older workers, whose tenure would seem to protect them against unemployment and whose wages would be in danger of being cut along with everyone else's should the new system come in. That is why management is usually more enthusiastic about the whole concept than unions.

And what about Israel? In industry some companies are especially interested, among them Ormat Turbines, whose chairman, Yehuda Bronicki, organized meetings with industrialists for Weitzman to plug his ideas. In other words, at the individual company level there is likely to be movement toward experimentation with sharing.

The Histadrut, too, figured on Weitzman's hectic agenda. He met with Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, along with Haim Haberfeld and other senior aides. It will certainly be of interest to see what, if anything, comes of this in terms of changes in the Histadrut's approach to wage negotiations and to management/labour relations generally.

The problems that the share economy seeks to address are at least as pertinent to Israel as to any other country. For that reason Prof. Martin Weitzman's ideas should find their way onto the national agenda as soon as possible.

## Sanctions against Libya: U.S. firms pack up shop, British companies fill void

ALAN GEORGE / London

IN JANUARY, President Reagan ordered all U.S. companies to leave Libya by February. Key targets for the directive were five oil companies: Occidental, Marathon, Conoco, Amerasia Hess and Grace Petroleum. Together, they have rights to upwards of 300,000 barrels per day of Libyan oil, out of the country's total average output of about 1.1 million barrels per day.

It was soon realised, however, that if the companies were simply to depart, they would be in breach of their contracts with the Libyans, who would then have the legal right to seize possession of the companies' assets, including oil lifting rights for up to 20 years. Estimates of their value vary. Reagan administration officials have put the figure at over \$1 billion. Some of the companies themselves, however, have given figures suggesting a total of only \$325 million.

To prevent the Gaddafi regime enjoying an assets windfall, the administration in February granted the companies temporary licences to maintain their Libyan operations pending a sale of their assets to the Libyans at a "fair market price".

With the administration urging other Western states to impose trade restrictions on Libya, however, the continued presence there of the American oil firms was politically embarrassing to Washington.

Accordingly, at the time of last month's Tokyo summit U.S. officials declared a June 30 deadline for the companies' departure.

On May 29 new regulations were issued. Now, the companies will not be required to sell their assets. As of June 30, however, they will have to cease paying taxes and royalties to the Libyans and stop selling oil from Libya.

In effect, the situation is back to where it was in January, and when the companies depart, the Libyans will have the right to seize the firms' assets. Company sources, however, say that Tripoli is being very sympathetic to the companies' predicament, and that a sequestration appears unlikely.

In direct contrast to the U.S. situation, British trade is buoyant, despite the absence of diplomatic relations and London's support for the U.S. bombing raids. In the first quarter of this year UK exports to Libya totalled \$112 million, a 20 per cent increase on the same period of 1985.

When Reagan imposed sweeping economic sanctions against Libya in January, he urged other Western states not to take up the market opportunities resulting from the departure of U.S. firms. Despite this plea, Libya is now securing from

Europe, and especially from Britain, the oilfield equipment and personnel previously supplied from the U.S.

In the longer term, Britain might benefit from another consequence of the U.S. sanctions. Libya's biggest development project, a multi-billion dollar pipeline to bring water from beneath the southern deserts for use along the coast, is now being administered from Britain. Project manager for the scheme is U.S. engineering firm Brown and Root, and a team of Libyan engineers had been based in the firm's Houston headquarters.

After Reagan imposed his sanctions, the team relocated to Brown and Root's offices in Kingston, south of London. With the Libyan group so close at hand, U.K. firms will be well placed to pick up new business.

In 1984, following the killing of a woman police constable during demonstrations outside the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square and London's severance of diplomatic relations with Tripoli, Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD), which ensures exporters against non-payment by clients, withdrew medium and long-term cover for Libyan contracts.

At the time, the ECGD insisted that the move reflected nothing more than the department's assessment of commercial risks in Libya. However, speaking in Paris in April, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe confirmed that it had been part of Britain's "vigorous and effective action against Libyan state terrorism".

The restriction on export insurance and the severance of relations have had surprisingly little impact on the level of trade. From a peak of \$790 million in 1981, U.K. exports to Libya declined to \$515 in 1982 and \$336 million in 1983. In 1984 they rose to \$369 million. The decline since 1981 has reflected above all the impact of oil price falls on Libya's development programme. The country's oil revenue fell from \$22.6 billion in 1980 to only \$8 billion last year and government spending has been slashed in response.

The export figures indicate that Libya, despite threats to the contrary, is not penalising U.K. companies for London's role in the U.S. raids. This is confirmed by businessmen on the ground. Maurice Archer of consulting engineers Howard Humphreys and Partners, which is involved in road, water supply and sewerage schemes in Libya, said that "personal and working relationships between us and the Libyans, including officials, are as warm and ever".

London Observer Service

## French opinion split over TV channel privatization

PAUL WEBSTER / Paris

THE GO-AHEAD for French television's own "sale of the century" was given by the cabinet on June 11 when the main state-owned TV channel was put up for auction. Concessions for two recently established commercial station licences are also to be opened up for new bids.

Privatization of the country's oldest state-owned TV network has become a symbol of the Gaullist-led government's plans to denationalize state-run industries. But the sale is at the centre of a controversy at a time when the two-month-old government's popularity is dropping rapidly and a nervous bourse has shed 18 per cent of its value in three weeks.

Although conditions for selling off the state channel have had to be modified because of warnings that the reform could backfire, it is still

seen as a potential conciliatory gift to the government's most persistent right-wing critics who have accused Jacques Chirac's administration of proceeding too slowly in eliminating Socialist legislation.

Right-wing newspaper owners such as Robert Hersant of *Figaro* and Sir James Goldsmith of *L'Express*, who have become increasingly impatient at the pace of reform, are expected to lead the bidding for the TV station at a time when the prime minister has attacked TV newsmen for not supporting government policy.

Parliament will have to approve legislation for the sell-off while bidding will be overseen by the National Commission for Communication

and Freedom. But with the ever-present danger of the collapse of co-habitation between Chirac and the Socialist president François Mitterrand, the right is determined to start its own news network before the next election.

HOWEVER the government has heeded warnings reflected in public opinion polls showing that most French people are against the sale of its most popular network to private interests. The opposition believes that it can exploit the issue in much the same way as the right was able to organize mass protests against left-wing attempts to control private schools.

There have already been marches

and protests meetings against the proposed law, some of them headed by leading TV personalities, and this had led the government to propose severe restrictions on the eventual new owners' power.

A single group will be allowed to buy only a maximum of 30 per cent of voting shares. Provision will be made for a secondary group with 20 per cent shares while the rest will be sold off to the public (40 per cent) and the staff (10 per cent).

Bidding is expected to be fierce, with prices of up to \$600 million being discussed, but the other two state channels are not now to be sold off. Originally at least one other network would have been privatized and only a very restricted "official" station would have been maintained.

Outside bidders could include the Luxembourg Communications group, in which media tycoon

Rupert Murdoch has an interest, but there will be counter bids from left-wing industrialists like Jerome Seydoux who owns La 5, a commercial network set up by President Mitterrand four months ago.

Seydoux has been told that his licence will be cancelled and put up for auction along with that of the music channel TV6, which was also set up recently.

Bidding will open in July at a time when Chirac is likely to be confronted by several other controversies including the sale of state-owned banks and insurance firms.

So far Chirac has survived three parliamentary censures votes and faced several public roasts, including the use of tough police measures in big cities. One of the results has been a drop in his popularity and a rise in Mitterrand's.

(Observer Business International Service)

## Mussel glue may stick with humans, ships

A WATERPROOF "glue" secreted by the lowly mussel to fasten itself to rocks is likely to become the method of choice for holding artificial hips in place, quickly fixing broken bones, or repairing torn parts of the eye.

The sticky material, which withstands the battering force of the sea, is being eyed not only by physicians but also by the U.S. Navy, which wants to use it to make repairs to the hulls of ships at sea. Dentists believe it can be used to repair teeth and to affix dentures permanently in the gums.

But, says a story in the June issue of *Science* 86, it won't be easy to steal the mussel glue from Mother Nature. The laborious process of extracting it from the underwater animal — netting one gram of glue from every 3,000 mussels — costs \$90,000 a gram.

Only scientists can afford to buy it for their research from Bio Polymers, a company in Connecticut, which extracts it.

That's where biotechnologists come in. Marine biologist Herbert Waite of the University of Connecticut discovered that the mussel glue is a protein secreted through the marine animal's "foot" and contains a chemical compound called a phenol. He discovered that the phenol is comprised of a sequence of 10 amino acids that repeats 75 times.

Bio Polymers has now produced this amino acid synthetically and the

Genex company in Maryland now plans to turn yeast or bacteria into "factories" to produce large quantities of it relatively cheaply.

A HEALTHY endothelium of the cornea is necessary for good vision, and an unhealthy one can mean poor vision and even blindness. Dr. Nafali Savion of Tel Aviv University's medical school has received the 1986 research prize named in memory of Prof. Richard Stein for his work on this thin eye tissue that coats the inside of the transparent cornea.

Because the endothelium cannot regenerate itself, once it is damaged its function cannot be restored. But Dr. Savion hopes his research will eventually lead to the tissue's regeneration, since he has found many similarities between the endothelium of the cornea and the endothelium that coats the inside of blood vessels.

Speaking at the university ceremony was Prof. Charles Keilmann of New York, who is one of the top cataract surgeons in the world. He recently developed a technique of removing the cloudy lens of the eye by using a pulsating ultrasonic needle. The cataract is removed by a vacuum through a tiny incision, thus reducing the injury caused to the eye in conventional surgery.

WHAT'S THE connection between a video game played by kids and high

blood pressure? Not just the anger it creates among parents whose kids devote hours playing them: the video may be a way to diagnose hypertension.

Craig Ewart, an assistant professor of behavioural science at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, says a child's reactions to video games may predict whether he will develop high blood pressure later in life. Ewart found that children whose parents have high blood pressure or heart disease have a much greater increase in blood pressure while playing the video games than children whose parents' blood pressure is normal.

IT'S ESTIMATED that every cigarette smoker takes five minutes off your life, given the increased danger of cancer, heart disease and emphysema. Now you can watch your time go while you light up.

A cigarette lighter digital watch combination is now being imported from Taiwan and sold for NIS 48 to NIS 59. Offered with a plastic band in four colours, the watch has a refillable gas lighter and its battery also can be replaced.

Another new import that might find a market among Israelis is a NIS 150 electronic backgammon (shesh-besh) set from Japan. Made by the Gokken company, it lets one player match his wits against an electronic opponent without the use of paper and pencil (the computer registers). It also has electronic dice, but for those who still prefer to roll the dice themselves, these come with the device. The importer claims that it can also detect when the player is trying

to fool the machine by lying about the way the dice fall. It then "protests" with a siren alarm. But if you win, it produces a pleasant victory tune.

AMERICANS seem to be more frightened of germs than the Russians. Within two years, U.S. hospitals are due to install "throw-away telephones" for use by patients and visitors.

The manufacturer, Jerry Johnson of mini-phones, found that telephone operators at his message-taking service frequently caught germs from each other because of germs on the mouthpiece. He thus assigned a special telephone to each operator, and the contagious diseases ceased to spread.

As a result, he developed a disposable telephone that resembles an earpiece for the deaf. Hospitals can buy them for about \$7 and visitors can get them for \$15. They are plugged into the body of a pay telephone and later can be thrown away. So far, 400 hospitals around the country have asked to buy the device.

Another throwaway that has just been developed is the Fuji film company's disposable camera with a plastic lens. Go through a single roll of colour film and just throw the camera away. The price has not been given.

COMMERCIAL anticids that claim they calm stomachs may be no more effective than a sugar-pill placebo. Swedish researchers studied 159 people with chronic indigestion that had no obvious cause. During three weeks of treatment, says an article in *May's Science* 86, all patients felt the same degree of relief whether they took the antacid tablet or a placebo.

The findings suggest that many chronic sufferers of indigestion (whose problem is not due to an ulcer, gallstones or bowel disease) feel relief largely because they're confident the treatment will work.

Some \$800 million a year are spent in the U.S. on over-the-counter antacids. One North Carolina gastroenterologist, Joel Richter, says this is largely a waste of money.

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The West Bank Data Base Project, which is directed by Dr. Meron Benvenisti, is funded by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations and administered by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington, D.C.

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והלכו גוים לאורך וגו' (ישעי' ס.ג.)

## *In Celebration Of The Rebbe's Birthday*



**President Ronald Reagan**

**"...No true education can leave out the moral and spiritual dimensions of human life and human striving. Only Education that addresses this dimension can lead to that blend of compassion, humility, and understanding. The Congress has sought to call attention to these durable values by adopting resolutions that pay tribute to the example of Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson, a man who has dedicated his life to search for wisdom and to guiding others along its pathways. ..."**



**THE REBBE שליט"א**  
**Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson**

*"...Your forceful declaration that 'No true education can leave out the moral and spiritual dimensions of human life and human striving,' is particularly timely in this day and age. It will surely find a ready response in the hearts of all right-thinking Americans, and, hopefully, reverberate in many countries around the globe. It reflects the convictions of a world leader."*

(from Rebbe's response to the President)

These are the days of preparation for *Shavuot*, the festival marking the giving of the Torah (the Bible, Divine Law etc.) to Israel at Mt. Sinai over 3,000 years ago. As Jews gather to celebrate the Revelation at Sinai the world looks on acknowledging the universal significance of the unique historic event — when the *Recognition of a Supreme Being* became the bedrock of civilization as expressed through the Seven Universal "Noahide Laws" for all mankind. It is therefore a highly propitious time to share the recognition in the Hall of Congress by the President and the House of Representatives to the world Jewish leader, the Rebbe, Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson שליט"א, for the Rebbe's contribution to the moral and spiritual education of this nation and the world.

# 91st Congress of the United States of America

AS THE SECOND SESSION

Open and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday the twenty-first day of January, first thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

## Joint Resolution

To designate April 20, 1966, as "Education Day U.S.A."

Whereas Congress recognizes the historical tradition of ethical values and principles which are the basis of civilized society and upon which our great Nation was founded;

Whereas these ethical values and principles have been the hallmark of society from the dawn of civilization, when they were known as the Seven Principles of the Seven Wonders of the World;

Whereas without these ethical values and principles the edifice of civilization stands in serious peril of returning to chaos;

Whereas society is profoundly concerned with the recent weakening of these principles that has resulted in crises that beset our Nation;

Whereas the sacred responsibility of the citizen is to ensure that the ethical values of our distinguished past be passed on to the generations of the future;

Whereas the Lubavitch movement has fostered and promoted these values and principles throughout the World;

Whereas Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson, leader of the Lubavitch movement, is internationally respected and revered and his eighty-fourth birthday falls on April 20, 1966; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 20, 1966, the birthday of the venerable Lubavitch movement, be designated as "Education Day, U.S.A." The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

*Charles McNair*  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

*Ed Rogers*  
Secretary of the Senate

APPROVED  
MAY 22 1956

*Russel Boyan*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1956

Dear Rebbe:

On April 17, 1956, I was pleased to sign House Joint Resolution 582 designating April 20 as "Education Day, USA" and authorizing a proclamation in observance of this event.

Americans have always known that education is the golden key that opens the door to achievement and progress. It is very fitting that the Congress has recognized the important role of education in our society by the passage of this resolution. It is especially fitting that April 20, the date selected as "Education Day, USA," coincides with your 84th birthday. This designation reflects the high esteem in which you are held and the deep respect for the wisdom you have shared with us over the years.

I am very pleased to join with the Congress in proclaiming "Education Day, USA" on your birthday.

God bless you.

Sincerely,

*Russel Boyan*

Rabbi Menachem M. Schneerson  
Lubavitch  
770 Eastern Parkway  
Brooklyn, New York 11213

RAI MENACHEM M. SCHNEERSON

Lubavitch  
770 Eastern Parkway  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11213  
Phone 34250

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
J. J. WATSON

By the Grace of G-d  
15th of Iyar, 5746  
19 of May, 1956  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

His Excellency President Russell Boyan  
The White House  
Washington

Greeting and blessing:

It is a distinct pleasure, Mr. President, to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of May 9, 1956.

I deeply appreciate the warm sentiments expressed therein, particularly in reference to the House Joint Resolution 582, designating April 20th as "Education Day, USA."

Your Proclamation, dear Mr. President, implementing the said House Joint Resolution, provides renewed emphasis on excellence in education in all many facets. Indeed, your forceful declaration that "no true education can leave out the moral and spiritual dimensions of human life and human striving" is particularly timely in this day and age. It will surely find a warm response in the hearts of all right-thinking Americans, and, hopefully, reverberate in many countries around the globe. It reflects the convictions of a world leader, the President of the USA, upon Divine Providence has elevated to head the leading superpower in the world, who is committed to making it "super" also in the realm of the "moral and spiritual dimensions of human life and human striving."

I am glad to note that your consistent emphasis on improving the quality of education of the young and growing generation, and your most valuable support to the dissemination of the Seven Noahide Laws, so basic to the well-being of any human society worthy of its name, have already had an impact in many parts of the world, where the emissaries of our Lubavitch organization have the freedom to spread the message.

Once again, dear Mr. President, please be assured of my profound appreciation of the Divine promise to the Jewish people, and I heartily reiterate by invoking the Blessing of the Patriarch Abraham, "I will bless them that bless you" (Gen. 12:13).

May G-d bless you in a generous measure to carry on and carry out the enormous responsibilities of your exalted position, in robust health, and with joy and gladness of heart.

With high esteem and  
prayerful blessings  
*M. Schneerson*

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# The need for deposit insurance

It has been reported that the Bank of Israel plans to introduce a sophisticated system to insure bank deposits.

Such insurance has been in force in the U.S. for about 50 years. In the U.S. so-called unit-banking is the system enforced by law, with the result that there are many thousands of often very small banks.

A bank going broke is nothing unusual in the U.S. The holy cow of free enterprise in that country combined with the fear of domination by big concerns, has created a banking legislation that is unique in the world. Banks have to confine their operations to a specific territory, usually only one city. This severely limits the number of branches commercial banks can set up, and this, of course, restricts its size and power.

In some cases, notably in California, state-wide banking is allowed. This is why some of the biggest banks in the U.S. are located in that state. It has, moreover, been proved over the years that U.S. banking legislation has many loopholes. Banks have tried to circumvent the law by mergers.

The most important consequence of the U.S. law remains the enormous number of small banks. Nearly every small township has its own - privately owned - bank.

At present there are about 2,000 banks in the U.S. whose assets are less than \$10 million. Small wonder that in the great depression of the thirties many of these banks went broke. This caused people to withdraw their money en masse. When this threatened to create total chaos, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) was born.

This government agency guaranteed all deposits up to \$25,000. The banks had to pay a small premium for this service. More important, they had to comply with the regulations of the FDIC.

This wise measure cooled the severe crisis. The subsequent upturn of the U.S. economy put the banks back on a healthy footing. The FDIC became the deciding factor in the banking system. The insurance coverage was gradually raised from \$25,000 to \$100,000. There were far fewer bankruptcies during and after the Second World War.

Many countries have studied the U.S. system, but none decided to

## OPINION

J. VOET

adopt this unique American method of protecting the small depositor.

Only two years ago, the U.S. extended this protection to all depositors, disregarding the \$100,000 ceiling. Originally the legislators thought that only the small man had to be protected. Big companies could look after themselves. This attitude, typical for the U.S. free enterprise philosophy, ended in June 1984 with the near-collapse of the Continental Illinois Bank of Chicago.

To have one of the country's most important banks close its doors was felt to be a threat to the entire U.S. financial system, which might even plunge the entire world into a serious depression.

The FDIC stepped in, engineering a gigantic rescue operation at a cost of billions to the Federal Government. The top people at Continental Illinois, who had shown themselves incapable of managing a big bank, were replaced.

By doing this the government crossed a line in the banking. It simply meant that since Washington could now not refuse to do for other banks what it did for

Continental Illinois, it was from now on underwriting all deposits at all American banks - regardless of the previously sacred limit of \$100,000.

This new attitude clearly indicated that banks were now considered public utilities. The lesson of Continental Illinois is plain: a big bank cannot go bankrupt, it has to be saved. Even if it is privately owned.

Israel's banking history follows this line of thinking. About two decades ago two small banks belonging to the so-called German group had to close as a result of management fraud. The government stepped in. Through the Bank of Israel all depositors were paid out in full.

Only six years later the same thing happened to the Palestine British Bank. Although the controlling interest in that bank was held by a non-resident, W.N. Williams of London, the Bank of Israel paid out all the Israeli depositors in full. These were all privately owned banks.

Since the bank shares scandal of October 1983, the government has even accepted direct responsibility for the shares of the three big banks, and of some smaller ones.

Deposit insurance, yes or no, there is hardly anyone in this country who believes that a bank can go bankrupt. All facts indicate that the government has to guarantee all monies deposited with Israeli banks by virtue of its actual ownership of nearly the whole banking system.

It is unimportant whether the banks are paying premiums for this insurance. Banks are public utilities, whether privately or publicly owned, and this implies government responsibility.

But this also means that the government can no longer be indifferent to the ways the banks are run. The powers of the Examiner of Banks should be increased to enable him to interfere with day-to-day management, if necessary.



Hundreds of browsers came to the opening of the annual Hebrew Book Week yesterday afternoon at Jerusalem's Liberty Bell Park. The main stand in Tel Aviv is at Kikar Malchei Yisrael. (Rahamim Israel)

## Foreign investors in U.S. real estate still face U.S. tax

WASHINGTON (Reuters). - The U.S. Senate yesterday voted to require foreign investors in U.S. real estate to continue paying a hefty U.S. tax on their income, despite arguments from Western State Senators that it would hurt farm sales.

In a surprise vote of 80 to 18, the Senate reversed a provision in its income tax overhaul legislation that would have eliminated the tax next year.

The vote was a defeat for Senate Finance Committee chairman Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican, who was near his goal of turning back all major amendments to the reform bill.

Foreign real estate investors face a 20 per cent capital gains tax on their

U.S.-owned property. This tax would rise to 27 per cent next year for individuals. Corporations would see no change from the current 28 per cent capital gains rate.

They pay no U.S. capital gains tax on investments in securities due to reciprocal tax treaties between the U.S. and other countries that waive these taxes.

Senator Malcolm Wallop, a Wyoming Republican, said farmers facing bankruptcy would see fewer buyers for their land at auction if foreigners continued to face the tax.

The amendment's sponsor, Senator Howard Metzenbaum, of Ohio, said it was a way for foreigners to avoid paying some \$1.2 billion in U.S. taxes over the next five years.

## Protectionism flourishes as nations divide markets

GENEVA (AP). - Protectionist pressure has shown no sign of decreasing, and governments have made further efforts to divide markets in violation of global free trade rules, a report by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said yesterday.

At the same time, the report cited "significant instances of successful opposition to protectionist pressures," specifically in the U.S. and Japan.

Reviewing world trade between October 1985 and last March, it also noted market-opening efforts in both developing and industrialized countries. But it found "no notable slackening of pressures for additional measures of protection for competitive industries in developed countries."

Debtor countries were affected by

many trade restrictions, the report said, adding that "improved market access is clearly an element in the success of any initiative for an international debt strategy."

In agriculture, "moves designed to influence trade have given rise to increasing concern" against a backdrop of depressed prices.

The internal report, prepared by GATT analysts for a meeting of the 91-nation body's council, said "no fewer than 17 export restraint arrangements were introduced, renewed or modified" during the period under review. It cited semi-conductors as the most important new category covered.

More and more sectors appear to have come under quotas, bilateral agreements and other trade arrangements "by and large inconsistent" with GATT free-trade rules, the report said.

## WORLD NEWS

### Mexico fires its finance minister

MEXICO CITY (AFP). - Mexico, the world's second biggest debtor, owing \$97 billion and virtually insolvent, has changed its finance minister in a move which has caught the monetary and financial community by surprise.

Jesus Silva Herzog, in office since 1982, has been replaced by Gustavo Petricoli, a noted banker, it was announced Tuesday.

It had been generally supposed that Silva Herzog was heading for higher duties - he had been billed as the saviour of the economy due to his special relationship with U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker.

But some analysts are suggesting that President Miguel de la Madrid may have dropped him precisely because of this friendship, because it was seen as endangering the cabinet's unity and effectiveness.

Volcker paid a quick trip here on Monday, apparently alarmed at the possibility of Mexico declaring a moratorium on its debt repayments, a move which could be copied by other Latin American countries.

Diplomats said that in his talks with Silva Herzog, the "Fed" chief obtained a pledge that Mexico would forget the moratorium idea, and a promise that the government would apply a stricter economic policy.

In return for this, the International Monetary Fund would grant standby credit, and other loans totalling some \$4b. would be forthcoming from the World Bank, commercial banks, the Paris Club, Japan and elsewhere.

### World Bank plans loans to Brazil

WASHINGTON (AFP). - The World Bank is shortly to announce a series of loans to Brazil totalling \$1.03 billion, bank vice-president David Knox said. The loans include one of \$500 million to the public electricity sector, while a similar amount will help to "deregulate" the Brazilian economy, especially in agriculture.

Knox, who was speaking to a group of experts at the Woodrow Wilson International Centre for scholars here, viewed Brazil as one of the Latin American countries that had managed to increase efficiency in the public sector, strengthen the financial system and slow down inflation.

### Agreement looks set to end U.S. telephone strike

WASHINGTON (AFP). - The American Telephone Telegraph Company reached an agreement in principle Tuesday with a trade union representing 150,000 striking employees.

Neither the management nor the Communication Workers of America union would say what the deal covering a new three-year contract involved, and details have still to be negotiated between the Union and the Company's six worker divisions. The strike, which began on June 1 expected to end on Sunday.

It was called because of a management proposal to do away with index-linking of salaries and some bonuses and to reclassify some technical jobs into lower-paid categories.

### French bank loses Fr3b. in Singapore and Brazil

PARIS (AFP). - The Societe Generale, France's third major bank, lost 2.7 billion francs (\$385 million) between 1981-85 in loans to firms in Singapore and Brazil, according to an official confidential report quoted by the satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné.

The report was drawn up by France's financial watchdog body, the Cours des Comptes, but has not been publicly issued.

Societe Generale, answering questions by AFP, admitted that it had suffered losses through its branches in these countries, and said that it was closely studying the Cours des Comptes report, which it had received only ten days ago.

### Egypt plans to raise price of petrol

CAIRO (AP). - Egypt plans to increase domestic petrol prices between 20 and 25 per cent in August to cover part of a projected budget deficit, according to a government report made public yesterday. The report, submitted to parliament as a supplement to the annual budget, said the increase will yield 150 million pounds (\$112.5m.) a year.

According to the report, prices for both regular and premium petrol will increase by 5 piastres (3.75 U.S. cents) effective August 1. With the increase, a litre of regular petrol will cost 25 piastres (18 cents) while a litre of premium will go for 30 piastres (22.5 cents).

### U.S. Gross National Product grew at annual 2.9%

WASHINGTON (AP). - The U.S. economy grew at an annual pace of 2.9 per cent over the first quarter, the Commerce Department announced here yesterday in a downward revision of a previous estimate. The revision confirms that economic activity did not pick up appreciably at the start of the year, as growth in 1985 stood at 2.2 per cent.

### EC Commission may get tough with airlines over fares

BRUSSELS (Reuters). - The European Community executive commission announced plans yesterday to get tough with airlines over fares and route sharing unless Community ministers agree to deregulate the industry.

The commission published outline proposals for cheaper fares and a freer route structure to be discussed today by Community transport ministers meeting in Luxembourg. It said that if commissioners decided that insufficient progress had been made, major European airlines could be declared in violation of Community law by the European Court of Justice. Community sources said.

## Gorbachev says economy growing too slowly

MOSCOW (Reuters). - The Soviet economy has shown promising signs of growth since the Communist Party congress in February, but lazy mental attitudes were still hampering full recovery, Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev told a plenum of the party central committee Monday night.

He said that between January and May industrial production had grown by 5.7 per cent from the same period of 1985.

Improvements, which he contributed to the motivating effect of the congress, were clearly emerging in sectors that had lagged for years such as coal, iron and steel, railways, timber and oil, Gorbachev said. Yet full regeneration was being hindered, primarily by what he termed "sluggishness, inveterate habits and fossilized psychology," he said.

"There are quite a few people

who, while realizing the political need to work a new way, simply do not know how to do this in practice," he said. "Others stick to a wait-and-see position or do not believe in the success of the economic and political breakthrough the party has charted."

Gorbachev said that under the proposed five-year plan, for 1986-1990, national income - roughly equivalent to gross national product - would grow by \$155 billion compared with a growth of \$100 billion over the past five years. Improved management would bring annual notice income growth up by about a third to 4.1 per cent. Much of the gain would be used to improve living standards, he said.

Western diplomats here have said the targets are optimistic and will not bring quick, appreciable improvements for the consumer, since re-

sources are being channelled into long-term investment. The plan envisages capital investments growing by nearly 24 per cent compared with just over 15 per cent in the last five-year plan from 1981-1985. Computer production is set to rise by 14 per cent over the next five years.

### New phones for Galilee

Jerusalem Post Reporter HAIFA. - Bezek has answered the call of Jewish and Arab residents in Galilee by installing thousands of private and public telephones in the region recently.

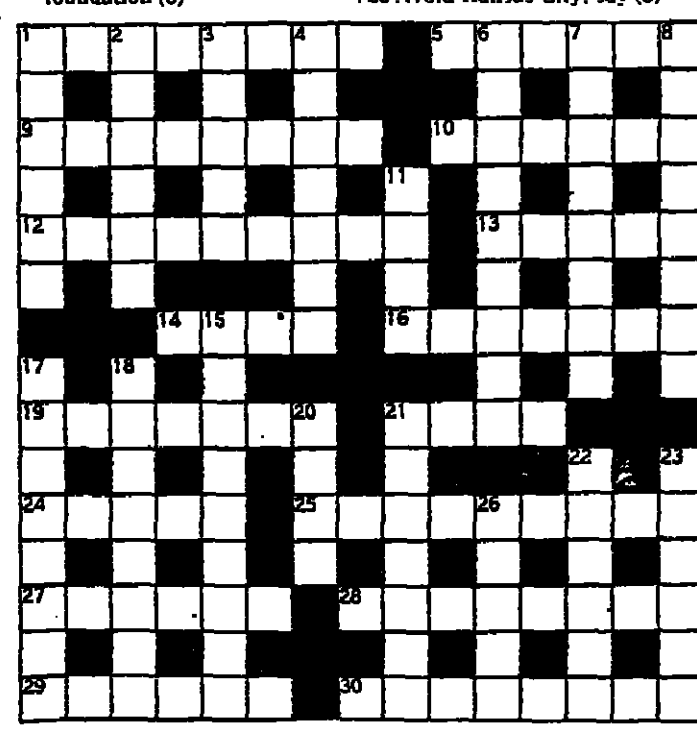
Residents of the Yavulin settlement in Western Galilee said that after years of being left in limbo almost all the hopes now have phones. Bezek has promised to install some 6,000 telephones in Nazareth and Acre in the coming months.



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## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Prior is a clergyman in religious environment (8)
  - 5 A little soda-water for an extravagant display (6)
  - 9 By which means doctor pulls our leg? (8)
  - 10 Dean, perhaps, of retiring haven (6)
  - 12 Oris ever couked in a basin? (8)
  - 13 Most exclusive of the hotel items (5)
  - 14 Tarry rope (4)
  - 16 Rusticate associate of poet (7)
  - 19 Ploughman's work—but for how long? (7)
  - 21 It gives me great pleasure to open general shelter (4)
  - 24 Joint that is over bishop's head (5)
  - 25 But not the powered craft that went to Sky? (9)
  - 27 Cake that goes like lightning in France? (6)
  - 28 Manual guide for people on a flight (8)
  - 29 Sweetheart alien, somehow, to Sir Lancelot? (6)
  - 30 Bed shorter but without foundation (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 Trade, possibly, quiet at first—it could blow up (6)
  - 2 Break up, please and slip away (6)
  - 3 Northern Territory that's right round Bury! (5)
  - 4 Looking for flying objects? In bad golf you find it (7)
  - 6 At this concert, we are at the front (9)
  - 7 This overseas visitor could be a guy going round Morecambe (8)
  - 8 So far, a big success with other variety (8)
  - 11 Cloak women mean to turn over (4)
  - 15 With 21 down, it could produce someone to play Hamlet (9)
  - 17 Running out of stock on the ranch? (8)
  - 18 Much wrong in Florida for several boats (8)
  - 20 Quarter of tea's stirred (4)
  - 21 Wild gander with a tail in Windward Islands (7)
  - 22 Unusual robe, lined with silver and fragrant leaves (6)
  - 23 Stems from start of summit conferences (6)
  - 26 Avoid Kansas City, say (5)



## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272319; Shufat, Shufat Road, 910708; Dar Al-Azwa, Herod's Gate, 282058.  
Tel Aviv: Brit, 28 Hamelech George, 282731; Sanitas, 83 Herzl, 246003; Netanyas: Truf, 2 Herzl, 28656.  
Haifa: Hanassi, 33 Sderot Hanassi, 333312.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Karem (pediatrics, ophthalmology, Shikur Holim Internal, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics).  
Tel Aviv: Rokeh (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal surgery).  
Netanyas: Laniado

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### FIRST AID

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Ashdod 23333 Kiryat Shmona \*43334  
Bat Yam \*951111 Nahariya \*923333  
Beer Sheva 74767 Netanya \*23333  
Garniel \*988555 Petah Tikva \*923111  
Dor Region \*781111

Silat 7233 Rehovot \*451333  
Hadera 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333  
Haifa \*512223 Safed 30333  
Hatzor 36333 Tel Aviv \*240111  
Holon 803133 Tiberias \*90111

Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area around the clock.  
101 Emergency phone number in most areas.

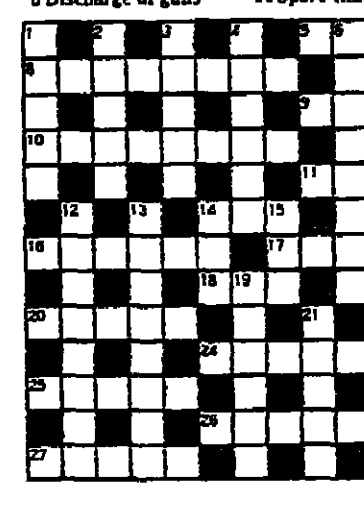
"Eran" - Emotional First Aid, Tel: Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 281111/2, Haifa 672222, Beer Sheva 418111, Netanya 55316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234818, Jerusalem - 245554, and Haifa 88791.

## REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

### QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS



8 Recently

9 Sediment in wine

10 Valuable

11 Spare-time activity

14 Meadow

16 Small restaurant

17 Doglike

18 Moistened

20 Derision

24 Grumpy

25 Elementary

26 Parasol

27 Proverb

DOWN

1 Inclined surface

2 Anesthetic

3 Lukewarm

4 Glamour, enticement

5 Carried on the wind

6 Wanderer

7 Food fish

12 Bird

13 Base

15 Dead

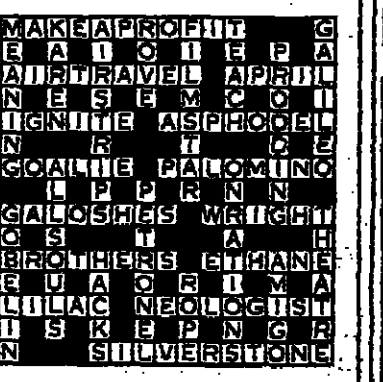
19 Riddle

21 Bizarre

22 Move furtively

23 Inexpensive

### Yesterday's Solution



ACROSS: 1 Goods, 8 Hoofing, 8 Trainer, 9 Issue, 10 Exile, 11 Carriage, 12 Red, 13 Scored, 17 Monster, 20 Easy, 22 Content, 24 Earns, 26 Value, 27 Rooster, 28 Rotated, 29 Epsom, DOWN: 1 Gathers, 2 Okapi, 3 Sincere, 4 Horace, 5 Oiler, 6 Instant, 7 Grebe, 12 Alms, 14 Eden, 16 Anxious, 18 Eresort, 19 Restrum, 21 Adored, 22 Cover, 23 Event, 25 Rates.

The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defence

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Jerusalem - 15 Bialik St., Ministry of Absorption  
Tel Aviv - 6 Esther Hamella St.  
Haifa - 7 Tel Yan St., Ministry of Absorption  
Beer Sheva - Sderot Hanassi Im, National Insurance Building, Ministry of Absorption

New immigrants and potential immigrants (with an aleph/1 visa) who immigrated "to Israel" after April 1, 1985, and who fulfil the Administration's criteria (National service in the IDF puts back this date by a period of time equal to the length of service in the IDF).







# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Editor and  
Managing Director

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## The South African dilemma

A PEOPLE that finds it difficult to consider even the elephant in isolation from the Jewish Problem need not apologize for viewing the problem of South Africa through Made-in-Israel glasses.

For decades now, but especially during the past decade, Israel's relations with South Africa have been used by enemies and critics as a club with which to beat the Jewish state. A worldwide campaign was mounted to delegitimize Israel altogether on the grounds that its social order was ideologically akin to South Africa's system of racial separation. The infamous UN General Assembly resolution of November 10, 1975, characterizing Zionism as "a form of racism and racial discrimination," rested on the bracketing of the Jewish People's movement of national liberation with apartheid.

That foul libel may have ultimately done more to disgrace the UN than to harm Israel. The attempt to blow up Israel's trade and technical cooperation ties with South Africa into the mainstay of apartheid was bound to misfire. It was easily exposed as a gruesome distortion of the facts perpetrated by Arab countries which themselves clandestinely supplied Pretoria with vital oil, and by the Soviets who did not flinch from making under-the-counter gold deals with South Africa.

More than a few Israelis, however, seem to have deduced from the UN's sickly Arab-and-Soviet-inspired obsession with the alleged evils of Zionism, that the organization's preoccupation with South Africa's racialism was also, at least to some extent, a mental aberration.

The conclusion was not wholly unwarranted. Racism, the ideology of the Holocaust, is an abomination that no right-thinking Jew will abide. But it is not the only abomination afflicting humanity at this time. The idea that discrimination, oppression or worse is to be prohibited only, or even mainly, when it is practised by one colour on another, and especially by whites on blacks, is a monstrosity in its own right. When the world, including the western critics of South Africa, virtually ignores the millions of blacks massacred by blacks in such countries as Uganda, Guinea and the Central African Republic, not to speak of Kampuchea, and fastens only on the several hundred blacks killed by brutal white policemen in Soweto ten years ago and in other places since then, human values are stood on their head.

Apartheid, which Israel has never ceased to exorcise, is the denial of human rights. But so is any system based on the oppression of the many by the few, whether in the name of state security or of some higher law. Most African - and Asian - states since the onset of de-colonization have fallen into this pattern. But the critics ignore them which, it should be said, is itself a form of racism.

When P.W. Botha exclaims that he will not readily allow South Africa to sink into Third World "chaos and decay," he has scored a point.

On the other hand, when he goes on to suggest that the oppressive - even after the recent limited reforms - polity over which he presides is a beacon of Western civilization in darkest Africa, he earns nothing but criticism. Also from Israelis.

The fact that Israel and South Africa have numerous common enemies cannot hide the important fact that the two countries are also worlds apart.

South Africa has consistently refused to come to terms with reality: its history in recent years is a record of missed opportunities. When the mostly black non-whites begged for a gradual equalization of rights, the Afrikaner leaders responded by hitting them - supposedly in the interest of self-preservation - with apartheid, aggravated by the invention of homelands. Now President Botha has junked much of the original Strijdom legacy of petty racialism, but the blacks, who account for three-fourths of the country's population, and who were not accorded political privileges finally given other non-whites, now will not rest content even with complete scrapping of apartheid.

They insist on nothing less than power to shape their own destiny that is commensurate with their numbers.

If South Africa is not to deteriorate into endless bloodshed in the face of these rising black demands and black expectations, the regime must show much more flexibility and much more willingness to change than it has thus far.

If the state of emergency and the suspension of normal liberties instituted by Mr. Botha last week mean a return to the laager and a laager mentality, then the prospects for the future seem brutal indeed.

But if this suspension is a desperate attempt to restore a basis for social order aimed not only to keep the laager together, but also to be able to reach out to black leaders with whom dialogue is still possible for the purpose of mutual accommodation, then it may - despite the critics - prove to have been justified.

The responsible recourse of the West should be not to push the regime into siege nor the black community into disastrous absolutism, but rather to press, and press hard, for political reform.

That today is not an easy, not even a popular, course. For the West, itself only a generation or two from its colonialism, vents its guilt upon South Africa, without much thought of consequences.

However, if the worse-case scenario for South Africa is to be avoided, concern for the consequences there rather than popularity elsewhere must prevail. That should also guide the shaping of Israeli policy.

## HARISH

(Continued from Page One)

first to submit a complaint to the police. The police then investigate and bring their conclusions and recommendations to the attorney-general. Then the attorney-general must decide what to do.

The second complaint, lodged by MK Michael Eytan with the police, had not reached Kraus by yesterday evening. But Kraus said of it: "We deal with this sort of complaint according to guidelines set by the attorney-general...I will decide what to do when the complaint reaches me." Harish predicted that Kraus would "hold Eytan's complaint for a while."

Olmert and Eytan allege that Zamir revealed state secrets and information he had garnered in the course of his duties, violating Clause 117 of the Penal Code.

Harish, or his representative, is due tomorrow to defend the GSS and the government against a suit brought to the High Court of Justice by Rafi Malka, one of the three senior GSS men who made the allegations against Shalom in the Ashkelon bus affair.

Heavy censorship has prevented most of the court proceedings from being made public, but they are known to relate to the manner of Malka's gradual ouster from the GSS and his severance terms. Malka claims he was fired for making

allegations against Shalom in the bus incident.

lim adds:

In a related incident, the organization of State Prosecutors yesterday issued a statement defending three of its members, which it described as "senior attorneys in the Ministry of Justice," who it said were victims of "character assassination and defamation."

The statement did not name the attorneys, but they are believed to be Dorit Benish, Yehudit Keref and Yehudit Tsur.

## BRUNO FIRM

(Continued from Page One)

"yes-man" supporting every government position. The government viewed the Bank of Israel as an independent body, conscious of its responsibility to the economy, Peres said.

In his remarks about the economy, Bruno called for consolidation of the achievements of the economic stabilization plan. He urged the government to cut its spending and to reduce the tax burden. He added that the public's savings should be channelled into the financing of investment and development. This process was necessary for a renewal of Jewish immigration from Western countries, he said.

## Reflections on the attorney-general's job

# Responsibility to the law

URIEL LYNN

THE ERA of Yitzhak Zamir as the attorney-general symbolizes to many the strong adherence to and the supremacy of law. Not true.

Though Zamir can rightfully take credit for strengthening the position of attorney-general as well as the independent judicial process by his successful and firm handling of significant battles, the overall picture of law enforcement during his term in office is far from the model this country needs.

In the heat of current issues the total picture is obscured and many do not grasp how poor the state of law enforcement really is. Certain crimes which endanger the national interests and destroy human rights are performed with the understanding that they should not be investigated.

An unauthorized transfer of state secrets is a criminal offence under Section 113 of the Penal Code and is punishable by 15 years' imprisonment. The definition of state secrets specifically includes matters which relate to the rescue of Jews in the Diaspora and helping to move them to Israel.

The case of "Operation Moses" sadly proved that there is a good reason to keep such information secret. As the result of leaks and premature publication this operation was cruelly stopped far before its completion.

What does it all mean? Simply, that a criminal act was committed by a few careless and credit-seeking individuals, resulting in the death of others and the stranding of significant numbers of Ethiopian Jews far away from their families in an unfriendly country. Certainly a serious matter.

But neither the police nor the attorney-general thought that it was serious enough to start an investigation and bring the people responsible to justice. The official explanation was that no complaint was filed. And not enough information was given to their offices.

A less tragic incident occurred about six months later when the contents of the poetic cable of our ambassador in Paris, describing in surprising detail a conversation with his Soviet colleague, were fully broadcast. Again the police and the attorney-general did not pursue the matter, claiming that no official complaint from the Foreign Ministry was filed.

This law enforcement ineptitude means that no foreign country can carry on secret diplomatic negotiations with Israel; that in certain criminal acts we leave the decision of bringing people to justice to the ministers' discretion; and that it is not enough for the police and the attorney-general to know that gross criminal offences were committed.

ANOTHER AREA which may appear trivial in comparison deals with money. Every family in Israel knows that *amona clalit* is the annual bill one pays to the municipality for vital services which it is supposed to provide.

From experience we have learned that the municipalities steadily raise the *amona* to make up for their inefficiency. In July 1985, the Law for Stabilizing the Prices of Goods and Services was enacted, stipulating that services given by force of the law should be subjected to price freezes.

Many individuals and business-

men believed that if the government demanded that they freeze their prices then the government should follow the same rule in regard to services given by itself.

The municipalities did not share this naive attitude. In spite of the fact that the prices of goods and services bought by them were stable, and in spite of the fact that the salaries which they paid eroded by 30 per cent in real terms during the second half of 1985, they raised the rate of the *amona* during the same period by no less than 100 per cent.

This writer thought that the increase was against the law and requested the attorney-general's opinion a few times, specifying the urgency of the subject as it could affect the success of the economic policy and the net income of about a million families.

After four months the attorney-general finally answered, saying that he spoke with the Interior Ministry's legal adviser and that the *amona* was a tax and not a service rendered under the law.

BUILDING WITHOUT a proper permit is not an uncommon practice. In the northern part of our country alone the courts have issued in the last few years no less than 6,000 final orders to destroy such illegal structures. However, not executing these court orders also turned out to be a common practice.

When the officials understood that this development would have significant bearing on the future of the entire area, some decided that what the courts had ordered should be performed.

The result was a strange meeting in which some local authorities

## Sending the wrong message

NECHEMIA MEYERS

low in nostalgia about the life they once shared with Yaffa in a country they have abandoned.

Viewers were clearly being told, albeit subliminally, that the *yordim* are still part of the family, and deserve to be welcomed back with open arms whenever they find the opportunity to pay a visit.

ISRAELI newspapers play their part in this glorification process by carrying a plethora of stories about expatriates who have made a name for themselves, doing far better, so readers understand, than they would have done had they remained behind in Israel to pay outrageously high taxes and do long stretches of reserve duty.

All papers have such features, but one tabloid included in its illustrated weekend magazine in each of the first three weeks of May, stories that gave de facto encouragement to emigration.

On May 2, Batya Elkayam was in

the limelight. Ten years ago, the paper reported, Batya was "Tel Aviv's leading hairdresser and was frequently mentioned in the gossip columns." Yet her fame was limited to the local scene. Now, however, she is a real Hollywood personality, styling the hair of such famous people as Steven Spielberg. In return, her average customer - of whom there are some 20 each day - pays her \$75-80 and also leaves a handsome tip. Often enough, the paper relates, they pay more. In any case, the girls still working as hairdressers in Tel Aviv are apt to believe that they could be making as much in a day as they now do in a month if they were only to follow in Batya's footsteps.

In the same interview she speaks proudly of all the other Israelis in Southern California who have done

## Dry Bones



argued before the prime minister, the police minister, the interior minister and a deputy to the attorney-general that the court orders should not be executed. A committee of some high-ranking officials was formed to look into the matter, and it was decided that no court order should be executed before this committee gave its recommendations.

What they actually did was impair the finality of court decisions and give state officials the power to act above the courts. Nothing could be more damaging to our basic concepts of the law and the independent status of the judicial branch.

The attorney-general was aware of this situation but for a long time he chose not to react. He only gave his opinion after the justice minister complained to the prime minister.

Other examples demonstrate the indifference of our law enforcers in

cases no less serious than the ones already described. The real questions which arise relate to the function and responsibility vested in the office of the attorney-general.

Should it involve itself in cases on a selective basis, or does it represent an overall supervision of our legal system? Should it avoid sensitive issues till an opinion is requested by the prime minister or by a member of the government or, rather, should it take immediate and self-initiated action to examine any serious matter which endangers the foundations of our legal system?

It is my humble opinion that the person sitting on top of our law enforcement system has a total and not a selective responsibility to see to it that the law of the land should be enforced.

The writer is a lawyer and a Likud-Liberal member of the Knesset Constitution and Law Committee.

Marcos era, when, as a close friend of Ferdinand and Imelda, he did particularly well. Now his investments are directed mainly to other countries, including Israel, where he recently acquired control of the First International Bank, and is ardently being courted by others interested in the dollars of this successful *yored*.

The personality featured by the same paper on May 16, Yosse Harel, is at present in Israel after spending most of his time overseas for more than two decades, during which he acquired a \$10m. fortune.

Harel first became prominent during the pre-state period as captain of the *Exodus*, best known of the illegal immigrant ships, and later he was a senior army officer. Yet despite his obvious patriotism, when the time came to feather his own nest, Yosse Harel, like Batya Elkayam and Jack Nasser, concluded that success could only be achieved elsewhere.

The message of the media is unmistakably clear, and is not likely to encourage bright young Israelis to remain in the Holy Land.

The writer is director of public affairs at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

## ZIM'S SEVEN STAR SERVICE AGAIN TOPS THE LIST

According to surveys and public opinion polls carried out this year by the Israel Institute for Applied Social Research, for the daily newspaper "Nefesh Akhvat" and by the Mod'In Ezerel Applied Research Center, for the daily economic newspaper "Mabat", the "Zim" Shipping Co. once again heads the list in the field of shipping as the best 1986 shipping company in Israel.

The research proves that "Zim" supplies the best shipping services in Israel and constitutes the public's guarantee for commercial integrity. "Zim" also serves a worldwide network of shipping lines with a modern fleet.

seven star service

ZIM

## READERS' LETTERS

### TOURISM TO ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - The Israel Council of Young Israel in Israel welcomes the news of the A.A.C.I. campaign to encourage tourism to Israel (June 11).

For the past several months, Young Israel has mounted a mailing campaign through its members and friends and supporters to urge their relatives and friends abroad to plan their summer vacation and High Holidays here in Israel.

Our message to our fellow Jews in the Diaspora is that we Jews can blame no one else but ourselves if we allow the Gaddafis and his ilk to create the present crisis in our tourism industry. Israel's number one source of foreign exchange.

Those readers wishing to participate in this important and timely campaign should call Young Israel, 02-251523.

MARTIN A. SAFFER, Director of Development, Israel Council of Young Israel, Shmuel Hanagid 28, P.O. Box 7722, Jerusalem 91077 Jerusalem.

### THE LAVON AFFAIR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - Allan Shapiro's article of June 5, "Footnotes to an affair," requires careful analysis rather than just cursory reading lest one be misled into thinking that Ben-Gurion himself was only concerned about the rule of law and hence his insistence all the time on establishing a judicial investigation into the Lavon Affair.

Ben-Gurion's motivation for a judicial inquiry was his absolute and intense dislike of Lavon together with his obsession with Lavon's guilt. Of course, one could argue about the end justifying the means, but to imply that B-G was motivated in the main by anything else other than his private vendetta and intense dislike of Lavon is a distortion of the facts.

SAM TURECKI Ra'anana.